

EXHIBIT: AMENDED COMPLAINT

Jurisdiction

Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28USC§1391 (and as Ordered [Doc. 49]), as Defendant Benjamin Snow Howard (Defendant Howard), a resident of Layton, Utah, conducted business with Plaintiff James Arnett (Plaintiff Arnett), a resident of Tucson, Arizona, soliciting services, making offers to acquire labor, in person and remotely, within the jurisdiction of the District of Arizona. Defendant Lifeline Media LLC is an entity registered in Eden, Utah; Defendant Nationwide Affordable Housing is a corporation registered in Hurst, Texas; Defendant Ben Howard Trust is a trust registered in Idaho. Each registered entity is directed and managed by their sole registered agent, Defendant Howard, who may be served with Process at his residence, located at: 3580 N. 2225 E., Layton, UT 84040 [See Exhibits A – E, supporting Jurisdiction and Venue].

Complaint

1. BACKGROUND: In November 2010, Defendant Howard contacted Plaintiff Arnett via the Skype.com internet telephonic service to solicit help producing his website at www.benshoward.net. Defendant Howard purchased and drop-shipped a Cricket field phone [Exhibit C] directly to Plaintiff for consultation services in CSS coding methods [Exhibit F] in order to assist building his website for an ambitious project based on his “Trauma Release Coach” business for the purpose of mass marketing. To that end, Plaintiff provided effective consultation. On or about 5 February 2011, Defendant Howard [author of “Overcoming Life's Trauma”, and “Guilt Free Living”, and “The Secret To Prosperity”] visited the Tucson, Arizona work studio of Plaintiff Arnett, [producer and director of the “September Eleventh” film series for the New York State Fraternal Order Of Police] for the purpose of completing the design and finalizing construction of his Internet venture, at his Web domain, <http://www.benshoward.net>. Defendant Howard asked Plaintiff to perform this service for him as a [gratis] personal favor, in order to help

him launch his plans to take his self-help seminar business from local events to the national level, proposing published book [Exhibit G], audio-book and movie embodiments of his “Overcoming Life's Trauma” live presentation, which Defendant Howard was performing on a regular basis in the State of Utah. Plaintiff provided him with a (CSS based) website design, from which, Defendant Howard could edit the specifics of his proposed services and product lines.

2. When Defendant Howard was staying at Plaintiff Arnett's Tucson work studio [Exhibits A & B], located at: 7425 N. Mona Lisa Rd., unit 236, Tucson, Arizona 85741, he had solicited Plaintiff Arnett's services to produce an audio-book [See DVD-1] and a three hour motion picture for him [See DVD-2], over a two month period, both products based upon Defendant Howard's live presentation of “Overcoming Life's Trauma”.

3. Defendant Howard then offered Plaintiff Arnett assignment as a major equity partner and the producer and director positions in the project (having the essential expertise), in order to secure his cooperation to perform production in Utah. Plaintiff Arnett agreed but would advise him of a later date, regarding his availability, due to his obligation to complete the theatrical motion picture, “Blocked”, he was then engaged in producing. Satisfied, Defendant Howard returned to Utah and deployed the website Plaintiff Arnett had coded for him.

4. On or about, 21 May 2011, Plaintiff Arnett advised Defendant Howard that he was then available for his project. By telephone from Utah, Defendant Howard reiterated his offer that he made to Plaintiff Arnett in Tucson, offering assignment as a major equity partner in a two-way split of 50%-50% of the whole, and the producer and director positions in the project, and adding the additional ~~promises~~ offers to pay all of his expenses, including his Tucson work studio rent, meals, field phone, lodging, vehicle, a per diem for gas, food, coffee, cigarettes and round-trip air transportation. Defendant

Howard insisted that it was more efficient for the parties to formalize the agreement together in Utah. Plaintiff Arnett agreed. Defendant Howard booked a one-way flight to Salt Lake City, Utah for Plaintiff [Exhibit D].

5. On 5 June 2011, Plaintiff flew from Tucson, Arizona to Salt Lake City, Utah, to begin work at Defendant Howard's personal residence, located at: 6232 E. 1800 N. Eden, Utah 84310 (no conspicuous address remained on the property, making for some confusion as to an exact identification of address). Upon Plaintiff's arrival, Defendant Howard briefed him on the project, characterizing the project to Plaintiff as personally commissioned to him by "God", via direct revelation, due to his ordination in the "Melchisedek Priesthood", conferred by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS), with the notable distinction of possessing a "Temple Recommend", providing Plaintiff reason to have confidence that Defendant Howard was sincere in his motivations and practices.

6. Another LDS member, a single mother from a local university film program, **Ms. Dawn Strate Kalana**, was engaged by Defendant Howard as "Associate Producer". He offered her that credit in the film and her expenses were to be paid by Defendant Howard. Ms. Kalana accepted and worked for Defendant Howard. To date, neither credit, nor reimbursement for her expenses have been known to have materialized. However, a subsequent conversation with Ms. Strate in August 2013, more than a year following the filing of this law suit, produced a conflicting story than originally documented. She now claims credit as "Executive Producer", "Investor" and "Writer", rather than school intern, sponsored by Deseret Industries of Ogden, Utah. Defendant Howard stated to Plaintiff there was plenty of time to draft the equity agreement as the busy work schedule provided.

7. On or about 8 June 2012, the graphic arts services of **Mr. Gerren Ard** [Exhibit H] were offered to Defendant Howard by Plaintiff Arnett. To that end, Plaintiff facilitated a

telephone call, in order for Defendant Howard to speak with, and hire the services of Mr. Ard. Defendant Howard then purchased him an airline ticket, approximately seven weeks ahead of the scheduled flight.

8. On or about 23 June 2011, Plaintiff Arnett had completed both, the audio book [See DVD-1] and a commercial television spot [See DVD-1]; and developed the final production plans, with digital pipeline for producing the full three-hour, high definition, motion picture for commercial distribution as a self-help “work shop” series of video discs [See DVD-2].

9. On or about 25 June 2011, Plaintiff Arnett began location filming in Utah. Defendant Howard, acting as the agent of Defendant Nationwide Affordable Housing [Exhibit I], did so in these affairs (financing the venture and making what few payments toward petty cash he disbursed to Plaintiff), until he changed the name of an existing entity under his sole control (RFA Financial LLC), to Defendant Lifeline Media [Exhibit J], an entity from which per diem payments to Plaintiff would then be made, which materialized only in petty cash stipends for cigarettes and coffee breaks at the “Valley Market”.

10. From late June 2011 throughout early September 2011, Plaintiff Arnett was delayed from filming Defendant Howard, due to him abandoning work regularly, to pursue romantic relationships with **Ms. Bonnie Carrigan**, **Ms. Angela Russel**, as well as his former wife, **Mrs. Robin Howard**, which resulted in Plaintiff often searching for lost special-needs children, essentially abandoned when Defendant Howard and guest would disappear without warning, and other impositionary, and elective delays of this type. To no effect, Plaintiff objected to these delays as costing him extra time, which had nothing to do with fulfilling his obligations on-schedule, as Defendant Howard had originally represented as being just a two month commitment.

11. Filming only became productive, once Plaintiff Arnett and Defendant Howard went to film the Idaho locations in mid July 2011. During this time, Defendant Howard provided loose tobacco and paper for Plaintiff to roll his own cigarettes, claiming that he was running out of money. However, once returned from Idaho filming, the same type of delays persisted. The original two month project Plaintiff had accepted had doubled in time and was threatening to go much longer by the unnecessary delays introduced by Defendant Howard.

12. On or about 25 July 2011, Mr. Ard [Exhibit V] arrived in Salt Lake City, and resided at the same Eden, Utah location in order to design the Lifeline Media branding for the products, and to produce the graphics for the motion picture product. Mr. Ard was paid the same petty cash stipend amounts weekly, until he would invoice for the totality of his labor, once it could be calculated.

13. Defendant Howard disclosed to Plaintiff Arnett that a Federal Judge had “ripped him off”, “singled him out for persecution”, “swindled him”, by making a large Civil judgment against him (in Case 1:09-CV-02799-ODE for refusing to return \$200,000 belonging to the plaintiffs of that Case, which is on Appeal – although the truth of the matter was later discovered to be quite different than described by Defendant in Case: 1:09-cv-02799-ODE, in the U.S. Northern District Court of Georgia, Atlanta Division where, in Document 101, filed 7 August 2012 [Exhibit L], Defendant Howard was materially tied as a defendant in what the honorable U.S. District Judge Orinda D. Evans described as “...a massive Ponzi scheme that defrauded investors out of approximately \$30 million.”, pages 1&2), so he would not be able to make complete payment for Mr. Ard's services. Defendant Howard offered an equity ownership position in a three-way split of the whole 33.3%-33.3%-33.3% in the products which Mr. Ard was manufacturing, in order to make up the outstanding balance to him. The details of which, Defendant Howard claimed he would work out at a later time, once all of the photography was

completed. No such equity ~~promises~~ agreements were fulfilled at that appointed time, nor any time thereafter. In fact, Defendants were actually in the process of purchasing numerous real estate properties in Nevada [Exhibit K] with the monies he should have been paying to Plaintiff and Mr. Ard.

14. Defendant Howard represented the equity as having great potential value, due to his access to celebrities “Glenn Beck” and “Marie Osmond” through his publishing service provider, who he was expecting to help him exploit the commercial potential of the project. Defendant Howard offered Mr. Ard equity because he claimed to Plaintiff and Mr. Ard that he was financially depleted and needed the cooperation of Mr. Ard to complete the project. Defendant Howard summarily reduced ~~promised~~ the agreed upon meals to once a day, left-overs, and reduced per diems to \$10 a day, which Defendant Howard often consumed as he pleased, after returning from “lunch” meetings with his publishing service provider, while Plaintiff and Mr. Ard labored.

15. On or about 28 August 2011, Defendant Howard disclosed to Plaintiff Arnett that he had no intention of providing Ms. Kalana her “Associate Producer” credit in the film, nor reimburse any of her expenses, stating that he felt no obligation to her whatsoever.

16. Plaintiff Arnett and Mr. Ard immediately approached Defendant Howard to finalize the three-way equity interest ~~promises~~ in the project. Defendant Howard claimed that assigning equity at that point was premature and would interfere with his ability to make any distribution agreement in the future, if he had formal partners. On that basis, he again refused to assign Plaintiff and Mr. Ard equity. Plaintiff and Mr. Ard countered, that if they were not formal partners, then they needed to get paid for their professional services. Defendant Howard agreed and promised to make everything “good” by ultimately paying them their rates, if that were possible, or by assigning equity to them, once he knew its “true” worth.

17. Immediately following that meeting, Defendant Howard disclosed to Plaintiff Arnett that he had no intention of providing Mr. Ard with any equity, which he had ~~promised to him~~ used to induce Mr. Ard to continue working. Defendant Howard stated to Plaintiff that he intended to pay off Mr. Ard with a small token fee, instead of paying him his full invoice amount, when the labor was calculated. Defendant Howard stated that arrangement meant more profit for himself and for Plaintiff. Plaintiff Arnett refused diminishing Mr. Ard's consideration by any means.

18. Plaintiff Arnett and Mr. Ard had exhausted their personal funds by this time, receiving no payment for expenses, nor ~~promised~~ equity, beyond Defendant Howard making payment to Plaintiff's and Mr. Ard's Arizona rental units, in order to maintain the continued cooperation of Plaintiff and Mr. Ard. Defendant Howard insisted the distribution he was arranging would satisfy all payment issues. Deeply vested, Plaintiff and Mr. Ard continued to labor in earnest, giving Defendant Howard the benefit of the doubt.

19. On or about 31 August 2011, Defendant Howard offered Plaintiff Arnett his personal 1994 Suzuki 1400 Intruder motorcycle, that he had possessed for over a decade, but was actually owned by the Ben Howard Trust, which he represented as a "1995" model, "just serviced", "safe", capable of "riding anywhere", as a "bonus" incentive to continue labor until payment for the completed Goods, or the equity materialized. Defendant Howard also offered to pay Plaintiff the expenses of riding home on it to Tucson, when the work in Utah was completed. Defendant Howard represented the 1994 motorcycle as being worth more than \$3,000. Plaintiff accepted the bonus [Exhibit M].

20. Unknown to Plaintiff Arnett, The motorcycle brake pads were in fact, metal on metal, the padless metal backings making direct contact with the discs - deadly to take on a thousand mile journey. Defendant Howard also demanded to remove the only remaining

safety equipment, the windshield. Defendant Howard provided a signed bill of sale [Exhibit N], without any identification of the seller (the title named the Ben Howard Trust in Idaho as owner). Defendant Howard's "poor" financial condition still provided him with the disposable funds to impulse buy an identical motorcycle for approximately \$5,500 that was of much more recent manufacture, and without the electromechanical problems which the 1994 model suffered. Repair of those electromechanical problems, to make the vehicle safe and road-worthy, were discovered to be in fact, more costly than the value of the vehicle, rendering it as "totaled" condition, rather than "excellent" condition, as it was misrepresented by Defendant Howard. With Defendant Howard's new motorcycle having a windshield of its own, he had no more pretense for removing the windshield from the 1994 model, so Defendant Howard allowed Plaintiff to retain the last remaining safety device. But Defendant Howard removed the Idaho license plate from Plaintiff's motorcycle and installed it on his new motorcycle. When Plaintiff questioned him about the legitimacy of that action, Defendant Howard replied, "Sure, it's legal!". When Plaintiff questioned him about the liability of interstate highway travel to Tucson without a license plate, Defendant Howard replied, "You have three days to transport it, that's legal", then he provided Plaintiff with a Progressive Insurance Co. I.D. Card [Exhibit N], insuring a 1994 Suzuki Intruder 1400 – NOT a 1995 model as Defendants represented. Defendant Howard had insured the motorcycle under his own name the following day, not in the Plaintiff's name, despite having just released the property to Plaintiff the day before.

21. On or about 11 September 2011, Defendant Howard demanded editorial changes, which he insisted were of special personal importance to him, and quickly became a "special revelation from God" to justify the changes. Those changes represented an obvious erosion of the marketability of the motion picture and the value of its equity to Plaintiff Arnett and Mr. Ard, who both refused the demands, agreeing it was another pretense for justifying continued non-payment and a betrayal of Defendant's Fiduciary

Duties. Defendant Howard then used intimidation to coerce these changes, by shouting, throwing and breaking objects, declaring that he would never pay Plaintiff nor Mr. Ard their rates, nor equity. A commotion ensued. This was witnessed by Defendant Howard's ex-wife, Mrs. Robin Howard. This resulted in more delays due to additional demands at threat, followed by Defendant Howard's apologies, but still no payment, nor equity materialized.

22. By mid September, Defendant Howard's former wife, Mrs. Robin Howard, had agreed to re-marry him immediately. Defendant Howard gave his reason as his public assistance benefits for health insurance, provided by the State of Utah, would soon expire and he needed to get onto her medical plan immediately. Defendant Howard composed a Prenuptial Agreement for his soon-to-be wife to sign, in order to protect his assets from her, in case she discovered that he had never terminated his relationships with Ms. Carrigan and Ms. Russel (both of whom, persisted throughout the second marriage, ultimately resulting in their separation and divorce). Defendant Howard left his investment ledger open, revealing his assets to include in his Prenuptial Agreement. Plaintiff found Defendant Howard's ledger open in the work area, demonstrating to him an approximate \$10,000 monthly income from a plurality of residential properties [Exhibit K].

23. On or about 27 September 2011, the voice track and picture track of the motion picture were completed. The scope of the work was three hours of specialized, "green screen" visual effects techniques to superimpose Defendant Howard speaking in most every scene of the motion picture, to create the illusion that he was in many locations, when in fact, he was filmed on a green screen, at a property he owns at: 1087 S. 9275 E. Huntsville, UT 84317 [Exhibit O].

24. At that time, Defendant Howard insisted that Plaintiff Arnett complete the "ambiance" portion of the sound track, despite the absence of audio speakers, from which

to monitor subtle audio ambiances. Plaintiff made an earnest attempt, however, the noise level created by the restlessness of Defendant Howard made that task impossible to do properly at broadcast standards using the built-in computer speakers. Plaintiff stated that he would build the ambiance track at his Tucson work studio, as originally planned, where he had the proper equipment for meeting broadcast standards.

25. Defendant Howard insisted that the track be finished in Eden, Utah, inexplicably panicked that Plaintiff Arnett may not be able to complete the audio task, "for any reason". Plaintiff reassured Defendant Howard that it was a simple task, that required audio speakers, and a few representative speakers of sound systems the motion picture may be exhibited. Mr. Ard, a qualified audio editor, concurred. Regardless, Defendant Howard pressed vigorously, overly concerned that something bad may happen to Plaintiff somewhere on the highway between Eden and Tucson, never disclosing to anyone that the condition of the motorcycle was deadly without brake pads.

26. To alleviate concern, Plaintiff Arnett gave his audio recording equipment to Defendant Howard: a ProTools software suite and a DigiDesign Mbox2 digital audio hardware device [Exhibit P], "if anything happens" to him. Defendant Howard sent his wife [by then re-married], Mrs. Robin Howard, to ask Plaintiff to remain in Utah to complete the ambient track. He explained his plan to conform the audio to broadcast standards in Tucson. Mrs. Howard accepted Plaintiff's reasoning and did not understand her husband's exaggerated concern. Defendant Howard never returned Plaintiff's audio equipment to him after making it home alive.

27. On or about 30 September 2011, Defendant Howard still had not provided Plaintiff Arnett with the title to the 1994 motorcycle, and wanted him to wait until he made it home to Tucson, when he promised he would post it to him by US Mail. Concerned that Defendant Howard may hold the title hostage in order to coerce him with more threats

(specifically, to eliminate the potential for Defendant Howard to threaten to report the motorcycle stolen by Plaintiff, in order to force Plaintiff to sign away his rights to the Goods and thereby prevent him from seeking Judicial Relief), Plaintiff demanded the title before leaving. Defendant Howard complied after excusing his "oversight". Plaintiff also demanded that Mr. Ard be provided with a plane ticket home, in his presence, before he left Mr. Ard behind to return home by airline. Defendant Howard purchased a ticket for Mr. Ard, to return home on or about 12 October 2011.

28. On or about 1 October 2011, Defendant Howard demanded more editorial changes to the motion picture. Without the financial means to leave Utah independently, Plaintiff Arnett was held until Defendant Howard would provide him with the means to travel home. These editorial changes were made in compliance to the demands. This additional work went on, around the clock, in 20 hour shifts by Plaintiff until the morning of 3 October 2011 when a large storm was due to arrive that evening. Defendant Howard demanded more changes, which delayed Plaintiff until the big storm struck. Fearing Defendant Howard may never again provide a means out of Utah (since he was scheduled to move to a new home that month), Plaintiff demanded and received his travel expenses in cash, then left late that afternoon (at approximately 5:20PM) without full payment for his four months of labor, nor ~~promised~~ equity.

29. Even after Defendant Howard, Plaintiff Arnett and Mr. Ard prayed together for a safe trip, Defendant Howard never mentioned, nor warned Plaintiff that he would be riding into a storm covering both Utah and Arizona on a motorcycle without brake pads. He also knew that Plaintiff never rode a mile on an open freeway before. Defendant Howard's financial obligations to Plaintiff would be at an end, if an accident on the U.S. and Interstate highways of Utah and Arizona occurred. Nevertheless, Defendant Howard elected to remain silent as Plaintiff Arnett began a ride of nearly a thousand miles, in extreme weather conditions.

30. By 5 October 2011, Plaintiff Arnett survived the journey home to Tucson, despite an electrical breakdown in Kanab, Utah. On or about 12 October 2011, Mr. Ard also made it home by airline, carrying the computer hard drive, containing all of the element files and finished tracks of the Motion Picture, Audio Book and TV Commercial Spot, authored by Plaintiff, for the audio mix to be completed in Tucson [Exhibit Z]. Plaintiff and Mr. Ard waited for Defendant Howard to come to Tucson to complete the audio mix, and bring the ~~promised~~ agreed upon payment or equity. Defendant Howard moved into another luxury home in Layton, Utah, and paid for classes to attempt the audio mix himself. During this time, Defendant Howard did not answer, nor return telephone calls from Mr. Ard.

31. On or about 7 December 2011, Plaintiff Arnett received a call back from Defendant Howard, then wishing to come to Tucson, two months later than agreed. Plaintiff informed Defendant Howard that eviction was imminent. Without getting paid, Plaintiff stated that he would not be in a position to do anything but move. Defendant Howard still did not offer any payment nor equity, however, he stated, "Good luck with the move," then asked to stay at Plaintiff's mother's home and do the work there, still, without offering or making any payment. Plaintiff refused, then reminded Defendant Howard of his financial obligation to Mr. Ard. Defendant Howard replied that he was "putting together a holiday gift package with payment" for Mr. Ard. No "gift" package ever arrived, nor payment, nor equity was ever delivered.

32. On 8 December 2011, Defendant Howard uploaded the motion picture for public exhibition on the Lifeline Media websites, www.benshoward.com and www.benshoward.net, using the Vimeo service at www.vimeo.com/33328737 [Exhibit Q] without license to exhibit the unpaid motion picture nor license for the music score, created by **Mr. Robert A. Wolf**, of Evansville, Indiana.

33. On or about 22 December 2011, Mr. Ard informed Plaintiff Arnett that Defendant Howard still had not paid him anything since the token payment upon leaving Utah. Neither had Plaintiff received any further payment, nor equity. Plaintiff also discovered that Defendant Howard solicited his music score composer, Mr. Wolf, and had engaged him to compose, record and deliver the complete music score. Mr. Wolf disclosed to Plaintiff that he still had not been paid by Defendant Howard for those two months of work. Defendant Howard commissioned music scoring for his seminar events. Mr. Wolf completed that music composition too but he has not delivered it, due to non-payment.

34. Plaintiff Arnett immediately demanded Defendant Howard pay both, Mr. Ard and Mr. Wolf \$2,000 each, immediately before the Christmas holiday, at threat of using the motion picture as a portfolio piece. Defendant Howard threatened to retaliate by pirating a copy of Plaintiff's theatrical motion picture, "Blocked" online, which is in his possession. Defendant Howard then decided to pay Mr. Ard and Mr. Wolf only \$1,000 each by Christmas. Mr. Wolf has not received any more payment by Defendant Howard, having received only \$1,000 for producing a full length motion picture and live event scores.

35. On or about 26 January 2012, Plaintiff Arnett discovered that the front and rear brakes of the motorcycle had completely failed. Upon replacement of the \$68 US Dollar disc brake pad set, Plaintiff examined the old pads [Exhibit R]. The brake pad assembly was worn-through, with the brake piston (calipers is the parts catalog term) making direct contact with the braking disc, destroying them deep below the surfaces of front and rear discs, rendering them irreparable. Plaintiff invoiced Defendant Howard for the balance of combined labor [Exhibit S]: \$211,000. Plaintiff applied travel and "per diem" money as payment toward the invoice. Plaintiff also offered a five percent discount, if payment was settled within 30 days. Because Defendant Howard had doubled the term of the project for elective, personal reasons and continued to refuse to make payment, Plaintiff determined that paying a delinquent payment fee was fair and reasonable for two additional months of

wasted time, hardships and the aggravation of each frustrated attempt to collect either promised payment, or promised equity in exchange for the great volume of labor manufacturing the Goods. Plaintiff issued that delinquent payment fee of 37%, which brought the balance due to \$289,070 following a 26 February 2012 deadline, upon which date, the motion picture would be used for portfolio purposes. Defendant Howard had refused to make any payment, while continuing to benefit from the unpaid labor in the promotion of his books and seminar events, advertized on his Lifeline Media websites at: <http://www.benshoward.net> and <http://www.benshoward.com>, still using the Vimeo service at www.vimeo.com/33328737.

36. In response to two of Plaintiff Arnett's demands to remove the motion picture from public exhibition, Defendant Howard did not respond or comply. Plaintiff alleges that he then fraudulently filed a United States Copyright on the same. In reaction to "cease and desist" notices, first emailed by Plaintiff to Defendant Howard on or about 31 January 2013, Defendant Howard raced to file Copyright Pau003684884 for Plaintiff's Goods (issued on 15 February 2013), without any written agreement with Plaintiff, as required by Federal Law (Section 101 of the Copyright Act [Title 17 of the U.S. Code]), claiming authorship of the "entire motion picture" and as an "employer for hire", without specifying who his employees or independent contractors had signed away their rights. No such agreements exist, as Defendant Howard successfully evaded putting anything in writing throughout the commission of his alleged fraud and misrepresentations to Plaintiff. Defendant Howard's copyright to the intellectual property of his book does not extend into the intellectual property rights of the motion picture, owned by Plaintiff, Mr. Ard, or Mr. Wolf's music score, until those rights are transferred for consideration. On 25 February 2012, Defendant Howard attempted to induce Plaintiff Arnett to forbear seeking judicial relief [Exhibit T]. Defendant Howard thereafter denied his agreed-upon obligations to Plaintiff, allegedly believing that his Copyright claims had bookended a successfully executed fraud, since Defendant Howard had left Plaintiff in a financial condition where

he may never have the wherewithal to litigate and recover any of his rightful Claims – except the United States Court System does accommodate pro se and I.F.P litigants for justice to prevail. This is where this case stands today unsettled, 16 months later, with Defendant Howard maintaining that merely filing an allegedly fraudulent copyright alone justifies his tortious acts and behavior toward Plaintiff Arnett, continually praying for this Honorable Court to allow him to abscond by Dismissal of Plaintiff's Claims for no apparent, justifiable reason.

37. On or about 19 June 2013, while Plaintiff was riding the motorcycle west on Mile Wide Road (a rutted dirt road in southwest Tucson), Plaintiff's passenger in the rear seat, Ms. Eileen West [Exhibit A-A], noticed and immediately reported to Plaintiff that she saw the speedometer fail. The needle had dropped from the indicated speed of approximately 30 miles per hours to zero when the motorcycle hit a deep rut in the road, while the motorcycle continued traveling forward at the same velocity. The speedometer had stopped functioning. At the time, Plaintiff dismissed the apparent breakage as one more in a series of expensive repairs which he could not afford to make before his trip to Utah, where he was Ordered to appear before this honorable Court on 30 July 2013.

38. On or about 1 December 2013, Plaintiff polished the plexiglass of the original, factory windshield. Standing in front of the windshield, Plaintiff noticed the end of the speedometer cable disconnected [Exhibit A-B]. This was not visible from the driver's seat perspective.

39. Plaintiff determined that he could not manually reattach the speedometer cable without removing the windshield. The gap between the windshield and the headlight is too narrow to reach in with both, a thumb and forefinger to screw the cable back into place. The repair required the complete removal of the windshield. Upon removing the windshield, Plaintiff discovered that the two-inch long cable nut had not broken or sheared

[Exhibit A-C]. The nut was completely intact and screwed back on – but required an inordinate amount of strenuous rotations to re-seat the cable as the manufacturer intended, when it was originally sealed at the factory. This is an anti-tampering feature, required by Federal Law, so the cable nut never unscrews on its own – by road vibration alone. An open-ended wrench is required to torque it on or off.

40. Once Plaintiff reconnected the cable to the speedometer, it worked as intended and continues to function. From this, Plaintiff determined that there was no breakage, it was merely tampered with, disconnected at some point prior to Plaintiff taking possession of the motor vehicle from Defendant Ben Howard Trust in the summer of 2011 – when it only had 10,895 miles indicated on the [then-working] odometer [Exhibit M].

41. How the Defendant managed to accrue only about ten thousand miles on a nearly twenty year old motorcycle is easily determined by the fact that the disc brakes [Exhibit R] had far more than 30,000 miles of apparent wear (assuming those were even the original factory brakes). Additionally, the speedometer cable was merely poked back into its receptacle, but was never screwed on, allowing it to pop off, simply by hitting a bump with sufficient force.

42. The windshield prevented a wrench or a human hand from making it past the gap between the headlight fixture and the form-fitted bottom edge of the windshield to facilitate anything more than reach in with the index and middle finger, far enough to poke the cable back into its receptacle.

43. Where it once seemed like a very odd demand for the Defendant to insist on removing and keeping the windshield without a motorcycle to put it on [¶20], however, that pretense would afford the opportunity for Defendant to remove the windshield to conceal his tampering with the odometer, without having to go through the considerable

trouble of reinstalling the windshield, once it was off. However, with the speedometer apparently functioning continually while Plaintiff drove the vehicle for several weeks around Defendant's residence without the speedometer cable popping out, discovery may have seemed unlikely to Defendant, and any further effort to conceal this act.

44. At the time, Defendant had spoken to Plaintiff of his difficulty with installing and adjusting the windshield on an earlier occasion. Reinstalling the windshield turned out to be exactly as complex of a job to perform as the Defendant had described it to Plaintiff. The Defendant had firsthand knowledge and experience in gaining access to the speedometer. Nothing else serviceable requires the windshield to be removed. Defendant is also skilled as a used car salesman. Defendant disclosed to Plaintiff that the U.S. Government unrightfully forced his business out of operation. Defendant Howard's claimed that at least three of his personal use vehicles were acquired from this business by Defendant Ben Howard Trust.

45. Despite the garaged appearance of the vehicle and the Defendant's representation of the vehicle being "Just serviced", the anti-tampering seal was already broken and the speedometer cable disconnected then poorly reconnected at some point prior to Plaintiff taking possession of the vehicle.

46. There is only one explanation for how the odometer of a nearly twenty year old motorcycle indicated only 10,895 miles, yet the completely worn out condition of the brakes revealed many times that mileage – the Defendant obviously tampered with it, then poorly concealed it, ad hoc.

47. With the true mileage of this 1994 motorcycle tampered to read substantially lower than its true mileage, this vehicle was not worth "more than \$3,000.00", as the Defendant had represented it to Plaintiff, demonstrating a clear intent to defraud.

48. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Life Line Media, Defendant Nationwide Affordable Housing, and Defendant Ben Howard Trust meet the vast majority (if not all) of the Colman factors (Colman v. Colman, 743 P.2d 782, 786 Utah Ct. App. 1987) establishing Alter-Ego: (1) Undercapitalization of a one-man corporation; (2) Failure to observe corporate formalities; (3) Nonpayment of dividends; (4) Siphoning of corporate funds by the dominant stockholder; (5) Nonfunctioning of other officers or directors; (6) Absence of corporate records; (7) The use of the corporation as a facade for operations of the dominant stockholder or stockholders; and (8) the use of the corporate entity in promoting injustice or fraud. Therefore, Plaintiff makes the following CLAIMS FOR RELIEF, each severable as interpreted, and may be liberally constructed by this Honorable Court:

49.

**FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
BREACH OF CONTRACT**

50. All of the preceding and subsequent paragraphs of this Complaint are hereby incorporated into this cause of action as though set forth in full herein.

51. Upon information and belief, Defendants Howard, Defendant Lifeline Media, and Defendant Nationwide Affordable Housing, had represented his commercial project to Plaintiff Arnett as having substantial potential earning power, built around the draft of his Book “Overcoming Life's Trauma” [Exhibit G] (this is the final title of the Book, which went through several iterations of title but with essentially the identical content). Herein, said Defendants meet all Four Elements Of Breach Of Contract, under Utah and/or Common Law.

52. To induce Plaintiff Arnett into accepting a commission to produce the Motion Picture, TV Commercial Spot and Audio Book (“Goods”) based on said Book, Defendant Howard, acting as the authorized agent for Defendant Nationwide Affordable Housing

Inc., who he stated was financing the venture, and Defendant Lifeline Media LLC, who eventually was created to administrate the venture, made representations to Plaintiff that he would be assigned as a major equity interest partner in shares of sales derived from commercially exploiting the Goods Plaintiff produced, which would require two months of dedicated labor to produce.

53. Defendant Howard's offers of major equity ownership of said Goods to Plaintiff, prior to his accepting of said commission, became the bargaining instruments to which the parties agreed.

54. A lawful Contract was formed between the parties for the manufacture of said Goods, as defined under A.R.S. 47-2204 (and under Utah and/or Common Law) and by reason of Defendants Accepting and using Plaintiff's Goods on their web site, beginning on 8 December 2011 to date (and other online outlets), in whole or in part, which further constitute a lawful Contract, as defined under A.R.S 47-2201(C) (and under Utah and/or Common Law) and Plaintiff's performance met with Acceptance under A.R.S 47-2606 (and under Utah and/or Common Law). Thus, Defendants had accepted the Fiduciary Duty to Plaintiff. This is the first element of the Breach – a Contract.

55. Plaintiff Arnett fulfilled his obligations under the Contract at issue, by completing the manufacture and delivery of said Goods, with the Motion Picture at the final assembly stage {the final audio mix was halted by Plaintiff, pursuant to A.R.S. 47-2705 (and under Utah and/or Common Law)}. This is the second element of the Breach – Performance by the party seeking recovery.

56. Whereas, Defendant Howard had failed to perform, failing to either execute in writing the ~~promised~~ equity interest, or to make the ~~promised~~ payment for the Goods (at full rate), in lieu of said equity, as Defendant represented to Plaintiff, and failed to perform

his Fiduciary Duties to Plaintiff.

57. Plaintiff seasonably notified Defendants of their non-performance and issued an Invoice on or around 26 January 2012. Plaintiff then emailed Defendant Howard a cease and desist letter on 31 January 2012 to cease exhibition, distribution and sales of the Motion Picture.

58. Defendant Howard ignored the Invoice and did not respond until the following month on 25 February 2012, denying any Contract for said Goods existed, and making other statements inconsistent with his Duty to Good Faith and Fair Dealings, made evident by the official United States Copyright record demonstrating that Defendant Howard filed for, and received Copyright Pau003684884 on 15 February 2012, speciously claiming authorship for the entire Motion Picture, and the claim to be the “employer for hire”, with the unmixed version of said Motion Picture submitted on DVD. That was the entirety of Defendant Howard's efforts to avoid litigation, he never responded to any other communication demanding payment for the Goods thereafter, resulting in this Case being filed with this honorable Court (originally filed in the District of Arizona).

59. Defendant Howard breached the Contract at issue by failing to perform, failing to execute a written equity partnership agreement and by withholding and refusing to make any substantial payment toward said Invoice for the Goods manufactured expressly for Defendants' unique, commercial purpose, unsuitable for resale to any other buyer. This is the third element of the Breach – Breach of the contract by Defendants.

60. Defendants have publicly established Acceptance of Goods after a seasonable period had passed, on 8 December 2011 via continuous public exhibition without making any substantial or full payment, as required under A.R.S. 47-2606 and A.R.S. 47-2607, and continue to violate these same Arizona Revised Statutes (and under Utah and/or

Common Law).

61. Pursuant to A.R.S. 47-2723 (and under Utah and/or Common Law), Plaintiff is eligible for damages to be awarded under the “prevailing price” of Goods at the time. This prevailing price is \$3,000.00 per finished minute, per David L. Brown, Film Arts Foundation, January 2005 [Exhibit U].

62. Total Running Time (TRT) of the Motion Picture is 175.5 minutes, totaling \$526,500.00 US Dollars in 2005. By the time of Acceptance in 2011, inflation increased that figure by 15.18%, totaling \$606,422.70 US Dollars as the prevailing price in the market at the time.

63. For producing the 30 second TV Commercial Spot for Defendants, Plaintiff demands \$3,800.00 US Dollars in payment.

64. For producing the Audio Book of 134 minutes TRT for Defendants, Plaintiff demands \$3,500.00 US Dollars.

65. Therefore, as a direct and proximate result, Plaintiff has been damaged by Defendants in the amount of \$613,722.70 US Dollars. This is the forth element of the Breach – Damages, whereby, all four elements of Breach of Contract are established, under Utah and/or Common Law.

66. Additionally, pursuant to A.R.S. 47-2710 (and under Utah and/or Common Law), Plaintiff is further entitled to all incidental and consequential damages, inclusive of (supporting documentation still being photographed and collected):

- (A) At least \$2,600.00 in incidental damages to cover storage, moving and re-establishing Plaintiff Arnett's work studio;
- (B) The consequential damages from the inability to pay for air conditioning service in the summer heat that resulted in a \$1,200.00 emergency room visit that Plaintiff suffered for a severe case of heat stroke;
- (C) The consequential damages from the loss of an overheated computer system that terminally failed at \$1,100.00;
- (D) Said computer contained the complete development compiler software and source code for Plaintiff's proprietary "CineMatrix Industrial" filmmaking software suite [Exhibit W] (used as Plaintiff's primary production tool to produce all of his film productions), representing an investment of five years of development work, with an estimated cost of \$540,000.00 to hire the re-development thereof by qualified computer programmers;
- (E) The incidental damages of \$3,800.00 in unpaid bridge loans, which ultimately need to be repaid with interest. These incidental and consequential damages would not have occurred, but for Defendants' Breach of Contract.

67. Therefore, as a direct and proximate result, Plaintiff has been incidentally and consequentially damaged by Defendants in the amount of \$548,7200.00 US Dollars, to be remedied as provided under A.R.S. 47-2710 (and under Utah and/or Common Law).

68. Additionally, Plaintiff prays for an Injunction to halt the use, exhibition and distribution of said Goods by Defendants until Plaintiff collects and receives all monies from Defendants, as adjudicated and awarded by this honorable Court.

69. Upon information and belief, Defendant Howard's conduct in refusing payment for Goods that he was in Acceptance of, was wanton and/or reckless and/or shows a reckless indifference in the interests of others, and Plaintiff therefore also demands punitive

damages for the acts alleged herein, to an amount deemed appropriate by this honorable Court.

70. This action arises out of contract. Pursuant to A.R.S. 12-341 (and under Utah and/or Common Law), Plaintiff is entitled to recover his reasonable costs, to be determined if leave is granted to calculate that total.

71. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff James Arnett, prays that judgment be entered in his favor on his First Cause of Action for a sum of up to \$613,722.70 US Dollars for the Breach of Contract, together with up to \$548,720.00 US Dollars in Consequential and Incidental Damages, with pre- and post-judgment interest, as well as up to \$150,000.00 US Dollars in punitive damages, as set forth in this Complaint, including the costs of the preparation of this Case of no less than \$3,500.00 in the event of default, and such other relief as this honorable Court may find appropriate.

72.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

FRAUD

~~73. All of the preceding and subsequent paragraphs of this Complaint are hereby incorporated into this cause of action as though set forth in full herein.~~

~~74. Plaintiff alleges that the conduct of Defendants Howard, Nationwide Affordable Housing Inc., Life Line Media LLC, in regard to the issue of their Contracting alleged defrauding of Plaintiff for the manufacture of said Goods, qualifies as Fraud, under Utah and/or Common Law, meeting ALL NINE ELEMENTS OF FRAUD:~~

~~75. (1) A REPRESENTATION: Upon information and belief, Defendants made material misrepresentations and/or omissions regarding himself being a~~

tortfeasor, pursued in a Federal Court in the District of Northern Georgia Atlanta Division (SEC/Huddleston vs. Grafton Enterprises/Benjamin Howard 1:09-CV-2799-ODE), which significantly devalued the major equity ownership interest offered to induce Plaintiff into manufacturing Goods under a lawful Contract, and when Defendants had failed to perform, they offered full payment but further failed to make payment in lieu of said equity, despite their Acceptance of Goods, as defined under A.R.S. 47-2606 (and under Utah and/or Common Law). Additionally, Defendant Howard allegedly and grossly misrepresented his inability to make said payment to Plaintiff, made evident by financial income from a plurality of significant and officially documented sources. Furthermore, Defendant Howard maintained a series of pretenses for failing to execute the Contract in writing as agreed until he allegedly filed a fraudulent Copyright prior to claiming that no Contract ever existed.

76. (2) ITS FALSITY: Despite Defendants having a surplus of means to perform, Defendants misrepresented material facts, both to induce Plaintiff to manufacture Goods, and thereafter to induce Plaintiff to forbear seeking judicial relief, including Defendants knowing of facts materially affecting their ability to fulfill their performance of the Contract, which it knew or should have known, which were not known by Plaintiff, and failed to disclose the same. Defendants' agreement to put said Contract into writing was evidently false, made evident by Defendant Howard ultimately filing an alleged Copyright for the Motion Picture, falsely claiming authorship for the complete work and claiming to be the employer for hire, thereafter claiming that no Contract existed, and he had no obligations to make payment for the right to exhibit, sell or otherwise distribute Plaintiff's created work. Defendants had the means to make payment on demand, or by surety,

despite their ongoing denials to have any means to do so.

77. (3) ITS MATERIALITY: Upon information and belief, the misrepresentations and/or omissions were vitally material, and Defendants knew them to be so. The misrepresentations and/or omissions were sufficiently important to influence, and did influence, Plaintiff's actions and performance under the Contract, which were reasonable under the circumstances. Defendants' ongoing misrepresentations to Plaintiff to induce him to forgo payment (and all performance in compliance to their original agreement to put said Contract into writing) was material to compelling performance from Plaintiff. Defendants' alleged filing of a Copyright of Plaintiff's created work was profoundly material to defrauding Plaintiff, evident from the beginning to the completely executed act of Fraud.

78. (4) THE SPEAKER'S KNOWLEDGE OF ITS FALSITY: Upon information and belief, Defendants' representations were chronically false at the time they were made, and Defendants knew them to be completely false made unequivocally evident by Defendants' filing of a fraudulent Copyright for Plaintiff's created work and refusing to provide consideration for Plaintiff's intellectual property rights.

79. (5) THE SPEAKER'S INTENT THAT IT BE ACTED UPON BY THE RECIPIENT IN THE MANNER REASONABLY CONTEMPLATED: Upon information and belief, Defendants intended that Plaintiff would act upon the representations and/or omissions such that Plaintiff would manufacture Goods, which he did produce, and/or that Plaintiff would forgo seeking immediate Equity or payment from Defendants, and to induce Plaintiff to forbear seeking Judicial Relief.

80. ~~(6) THE HEARER'S IGNORANCE OF ITS FALSITY:~~ At the time the
~~misrepresentations and/or omissions alleged herein were made by~~
~~Defendants, Plaintiff was not aware of their falsity, and he justifiably~~
~~relied upon them.~~

81. ~~(7) THE HEARER'S RELIANCE ON ITS TRUTH:~~ Plaintiff had traveled to
~~Utah for the purpose of performing obligations under the Contract, and was~~
~~dependent on relying upon Defendants for facilitating the manufacture of~~
~~Goods, believing in the truthfulness of their dealings and for the means of~~
~~returning back home to Tucson, Arizona, where Defendants' would complete~~
~~their performance, as Defendant Howard agreed.~~

82. ~~(8) THE RIGHT TO RELY ON IT:~~ Plaintiff having traveled nearly 1,000 miles
~~from Tucson, Arizona to Eden, Utah, for the purpose of manufacturing~~
~~Goods at a remote work site, controlled exclusively by Defendants, Plaintiff~~
~~justifiably relied upon their representation of material facts to be true.~~
~~Defendant Howard's chronic miserly behavior in all of his dealings created~~
~~the pretense that he was indeed in need of Plaintiff's cooperation to perform,~~
~~which Plaintiff rightfully acted upon to safeguard the venture as a whole,~~
~~for all parties, by the direct pleas for help from Defendant Howard to do so.~~

83. ~~(9) HIS CONSEQUENT AND PROXIMATE INJURY:~~ As a direct and
~~proximate result of Defendants' conduct under A.R.S. 44-1211 (and under~~
~~Utah and/or Common Law), Plaintiff has been substantially damaged by~~
~~Defendants, as defined in the First Cause of Action, defined in paragraphs~~
~~38-60 herein.~~

84. ~~Upon information and belief, Defendants' conduct was wanton and/or reckless~~

~~and/or shows a reckless indifference in the interests of others, and Plaintiff therefore also demands Punitive Damages for the acts alleged herein.~~

~~85.—The amount Plaintiff prays for in Punitive Damages is up to a 100% penalty, which effectively DOUBLES the amount of the First Cause of Action.~~

~~86.—This action arises out of civil action. Pursuant to A.R.S. 12-341 (and under Utah and/or Common Law), Plaintiff is entitled to recover his reasonable costs.~~

~~87.—WHEREFORE, Plaintiff James Arnett, prays that judgment be entered in his favor on his Second Cause of Action for up to DOUBLE, meaning a sum of up to \$1,227,445.40 US Dollars (\$613,722.70 US Dollars multiplied by a factor of two) or more for Fraud, together with up to \$1,097,440.00 US Dollars (\$548,720.00 multiplied by a factor of two) or more in Consequential and Incidental Damages, with pre and post judgment interest, as set forth in this Complaint, including the costs of the preparation of this Case of no less than \$3,500.00 in the event of default, and such other relief as this honorable Court may find appropriate.~~

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

FRAUD

~~88.—All of the preceding and subsequent paragraphs of this Complaint are hereby incorporated into this cause of action as though set forth in full herein.~~

~~89.—Plaintiff alleges that the conduct of Defendants Howard, Ben Howard Trust, in regard to the issue of their misrepresentation of the value, condition and year of manufacture of the motorcycle [VIN# JS1VX51LOR2102837] transferred to Plaintiff, by the authorized Agent of said trust, qualifies as Fraud, under Utah and/or Common Law,~~

meeting ALL NINE ELEMENTS OF FRAUD:

90. (1) A REPRESENTATION: Upon information and belief, Defendants made material misrepresentations and/or omissions regarding the electrical and mechanical condition, as well as the worth of said Motorcycle to induce Plaintiff into continuing labor to produce said Goods, as a "bonus" incentive, while Equity or payment were stalled for reasons known only to Defendants at the time with the understanding that this was a "bonus" until Defendants could resolve their internal issues halting their performance of Fiduciary Duties to Plaintiff for the Contract referenced herein.

91. (2) ITS FALSITY: Defendants misrepresented material facts, which it knew or should have known, which were not known by Plaintiff, and failed to disclose the same. Defendants stated that the vehicle was a 1995 model, as it appears on the Bill Of Sale, but was in fact a 1994 model and not worth "more than \$3,000.00 US Dollars", as Defendants claimed. Its real worth was approximately \$1,200.00 US Dollars. Defendants further stated that the vehicle was recently serviced from top to bottom and was capable of riding safely across the country, when in fact, the electromechanical condition of the vehicle was unsafe to the point of being extraordinarily dangerous without adequate brake pads and not dependable, as it made it as far as Kanab, Utah before failing and required battery service from a professional mechanic. The Brakes were indeed, grinding metal on metal.

92. (3) ITS MATERIALITY: Upon information and belief, the misrepresentations and/or omissions were vitally material, and Defendants knew them to be so. The misrepresentations and/or omissions were sufficiently important to influence, and did influence, Plaintiff's actions, which were reasonable under

~~the circumstances.~~

93. ~~(4) THE SPEAKER'S KNOWLEDGE OF ITS FALSITY: Upon information and belief, Defendants' representations were false at the time they were made, and Defendants knew them to be completely false.~~

94. ~~(5) THE SPEAKER'S INTENT THAT IT BE ACTED UPON BY THE RECIPIENT IN THE MANNER REASONABLY CONTEMPLATED: Upon information and belief, Defendants intended that Plaintiff would act upon the representations and/or omissions such that Plaintiff would continue to manufacture Goods, which he did produce, and/or that Plaintiff would accept said "bonus" as a surety for Equity or payment.~~

95. ~~(6) THE HEARER'S IGNORANCE OF ITS FALSITY: At the time the misrepresentations and/or omissions alleged herein were made by Defendants, Plaintiff was not aware of their falsity, and he justifiably relied upon them.~~

96. ~~(7) THE HEARER'S RELIANCE ON ITS TRUTH: Plaintiff had traveled to Utah for the purpose of performing his obligations under the Contract, and was dependent on relying upon Defendants for facilitating his travel back to Tucson, Arizona. Defendants had offered this incentive in lieu of air travel. Plaintiff believed Defendant Howard that a warm, late summer ride from Utah to Arizona would be a scenic, leisurely adventure, even though Plaintiff was as inexperienced rider.~~

97. ~~(8) THE RIGHT TO RELY ON IT: Due to Defendant Howard's recent marriage, he rented a new home in Layton, Utah. Remaining at the Eden,~~

~~Utah residence was no longer an option so Plaintiff had to leave the premises in the immediate future. Because Plaintiff was uncertain about transporting a motorcycle over such a long distance, he inquired in great detail about the condition of the vehicle before agreeing to ride it nearly 1,000 miles home. Defendant Howard attested to the truthfulness of the facts he represented. Therefore, Plaintiff justifiably relied upon their representation of material facts to be true.~~

~~98. (9) HIS CONSEQUENT AND PROXIMATE INJURY: As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff has been damaged by Defendants to the amount they represented, \$3,500.00 US Dollars, for what Plaintiff was led to believe by Defendants that he was receiving.~~

~~99. Additionally, pursuant to A.R.S. 47-2710 (and under Utah and/or Common Law), Plaintiff is further entitled to all incidental and consequential damages, inclusive of an additional \$750.00 for repairs and parts.~~

~~100. Upon information and belief, Defendants' conduct was wanton and/or reckless and/or shows a reckless indifference in the interests of others, and Plaintiff therefore also demands Punitive Damages for the acts alleged herein.~~

~~101. The amount Plaintiff prays for in Punitive Damages is up to a 100% penalty, which effectively DOUBLES the amount of the First Cause of Action.~~

~~102. This action arises out of civil action. Pursuant to A.R.S. 12-341 (and under Utah and/or Common Law), Plaintiff is entitled to recover his reasonable costs.~~

~~103. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff James Arnett, prays that judgment be entered in his favor~~

~~on his Third Cause of Action for DOUBLE, meaning a sum of up to \$7,000.00 US Dollars (\$3500.00 US Dollars multiplied by a factor of two) or more for Fraud, together with \$1,500.00 US Dollars (\$750.00 US Dollars multiplied by a factor of two) in Consequential and Incidental Damages, with pre and post judgment interest, as set forth in this Complaint, including the costs of the preparation of this Case of no less than \$3,500.00 in the event of default, and such other relief as this honorable Court may find appropriate.~~

~~104.~~

**FORTH CAUSE OF ACTION
ENDANGERMENT**

~~105. All of the preceding and subsequent paragraphs of this Complaint are hereby incorporated into this cause of action as though set forth in full herein.~~

~~106. Plaintiff alleges that the conduct of Defendants Howard, Nationwide Affordable Housing Inc., Life Line Media LLC, and the Ben Howard Trust, in regard to the issue of Endangering Plaintiff, qualifies as such, under A.R.S. 13-1201, Utah and/or Common Law, meeting both elements For Endangerment:~~

~~107. (1) Recklessly endangering another person,~~

~~(2) with a substantial risk of imminent death or physical injury.~~

~~108. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants' conduct was wanton and/or reckless and/or shows a reckless indifference in the interests and safety of Plaintiff. For reason of Defendant Howard allegedly having foreknowledge of the condition of the motorcycle brakes, yet knowingly and willingly remaining silent, delaying departure until the worst possible weather conditions, Plaintiff's allegation is the following: That Defendant Howard did so with aforethought, in order to deliberately place Plaintiff James Arnett in great mortal~~

~~danger, as a means of covering up his alleged acts of Fraud against Plaintiff, and as a means of eliminating the individual with a significant debt owed to him, specifically, Plaintiff James Arnett.~~

~~109. Plaintiff further alleges that Defendant Howard schemed to intentionally cause the catastrophic injury or death of Plaintiff James Arnett, by subtle means (which might never have been detected, and determined to be an “accident” by authorities), making Defendant Howard liable for Endangerment under A.R.S. 13-1201 (and under Utah and/or Common Law). Furthermore, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Howard insured Plaintiff's Motoreycle in his own name (rather than Plaintiff's name), the day AFTER the Bill of Sale was executed [Exhibit N"], with the intent of withholding the Title, in the event that the dangerous conditions he created resulted in catastrophic injury or death of Plaintiff Arnett, upon which he would be positioned to collect from the vehicle insurer (Progressive Ins. Policy 37128338-2 [Exhibit N])—as well as alleviating himself from his substantial debt to Plaintiff James Arnett as an aggregate result of his actions.~~

~~110. The amount Plaintiff prays for in Punitive Damages is an amount, as high as the estimated combined assets of Defendants (\$4,000,000 US Dollars), in order to provide the Court sufficient latitude, as it shall deem necessary and just, to exercise the broad powers and authority of this honorable Court, for the purpose of deterring the continuation of such habitual, tortious behavior by Defendants, by awarding a commensurate and effective amount to Plaintiff to achieve that deterrent result.~~

~~111. This action arises out of civil action. Pursuant to A.R.S. 12-341 (and under Utah and/or Common Law), Plaintiff is entitled to recover his reasonable costs.~~

~~112. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff James Arnett, prays that judgment be entered in his favor on his Forth Cause of Action for any amount up to \$4,000,000.00 US Dollars, with pre-~~

~~and post-judgment interest, as set forth in this Complaint, including the costs of the preparation of this Case of no less than \$3,500.00 in the event of default, and such other relief as this honorable Court may find appropriate.~~

113.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

UNJUST ENRICHMENT

114. All of the preceding and subsequent paragraphs of this Complaint are hereby incorporated into this cause of action as though set forth in full herein.

115. Plaintiff James Arnett produced Goods, consisting of a three-hour Motion Picture, Audio Book and 30 Second TV Spot, and delivered those Goods to Defendant Howard, Defendant Life Line Media, and Defendant Nationwide Affordable Housing.

116. Said Goods were received by, accepted by, and used by Defendants in their business since 8 December 2011 – to date.

117. Defendants' subsequent copyright claim to Plaintiff's created work and its use by Defendants in their business is without license, right, nor making payment of any kind toward Plaintiff's created work, which constitutes an Unjust Enrichment to Defendants at Plaintiff's expense.

118. No justification supports the enrichment of Defendants and the impoverishment of Plaintiff. Plaintiff may be without an adequate remedy at law.

119. As a direct and proximate result of the Unjust Enrichment to Defendants, Plaintiff has suffered and will continue to suffer damages.

120. Thereby, said Defendants meet all Three Elements of Unjust Enrichment under Utah and/or Common Law:

1. Benefit conferred on Defendants by Plaintiff;
2. An appreciation or knowledge by Defendants of the benefit;
3. The acceptance or retention by the Defendants of the benefit under such circumstances as to make it inequitable for the Defendants to retain the benefit without payment of its value.

121. Upon information and belief, Defendants' conduct was wanton and/or reckless and/or shows a reckless indifference in the interests of others, and Plaintiff therefore also demands punitive damages for the acts alleged herein.

122. This action arises out of contract. Pursuant to Utah Law (and/or Common Law), Plaintiff is entitled to recover his reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

123. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff James Arnett demands that judgment be entered in his favor on his Fifth Cause of Action for the sum of up to \$613,722.70 US Dollars or more in actual damages (as factored in ¶54), plus pre- and post-judgment interest, as well as up to \$548,7200.00 US Dollars or more in damages, punitive and/or otherwise (for the reasons itemized in ¶55 – ¶56), as set forth in this Complaint, including attorneys' fees and costs of not less than \$3,500.00 in the event of default, and such other relief as the Court finds appropriate.

124.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION
COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

125. All of the preceding and subsequent paragraphs of this Complaint are hereby incorporated into this cause of action as though set forth in full herein.

126. On 15 February 2012, Defendant Howard and Defendant Life Line Media, filed for, and were issued United States Copyright Pau003684884 [Exhibit X], claiming to be the “employer for hire”, yet failed to specify the employees with whom they had contracted, and claimed the full intellectual property rights and authorship for the entirety of Plaintiff's created work on DVD [Exhibit DVD-2], in response to a “cease and desist” letter, emailed to them by Plaintiff, on 31 January 2012 – establishing WILLFUL Infringement.

127. Defendants had Direct Access to Plaintiff's created work and the elemental source files created by Plaintiff, from a full back-up copy maintained by Defendants in Utah.

128. On information and belief, Defendants have been commercially exploiting Plaintiff's created work continually since 8 December 2011 to date – with the open credits conspicuously marked, “Life Line Media Presents”, indicating that Defendants are the merely the exhibitor, followed by “An A.I.A. Motion Picture Company Production”, indicating that the production, i.e., the product, is the property of Plaintiff Arnett, who has used the trade name “A.I.A. Motion Picture Company” since 1997, which goes back even further to 1958 by his father, who designed the logo for this family business.

129. Defendants have no employment contract with Plaintiff, nor any license agreement, distribution or exhibition agreement, nor have Defendants made payment toward acquiring and clearing Plaintiff's created work.

130. Plaintiff possesses the full project materials of his created work and elemental source files on an external computer data drive in Tucson, Arizona [Exhibit Z].

131. Plaintiff James Arnett is the author of his created work, and is a commercially licensed Adobe Systems Inc. licensee, the software in which his created work was fully authored, whereas, Defendants were not commercially licensed Adobe Systems Inc. licensees to have any right to claim authorship of Plaintiff's created work. Nor are Defendants in the media production business – Defendants are merely distributors and a self-published book author by night and real estate speculator by day.

132. The content of the DVD Defendants filed with the U.S. Copyright Office is composed of audio and video materials – identical to Plaintiff's created work.

133. Plaintiff Arnett has filed for a copyright with the U.S. Copyright Office, Library of Congress for his created work, as required by Title 17 USC§411(a) [Exhibit Y]. The U.S. Copyright Office's processing number for Plaintiff's copyright application is 1-999155778.

134. Herein, said Defendants meet ALL ELEMENTS OF COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT, under Title 17 of the United States Code and Federal Law.

135. This action arises out of contract. Pursuant to Utah Law, Plaintiff is entitled to recover his reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

136. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff James Arnett demands that judgment be entered in his favor on his Sixth Cause of Action for the Remedies provided under Title 17 USC §502, §503, §504, §505, as set forth in this Complaint, to be determined at the time of trial, including attorneys' fees and costs of not less than \$3,500.00 in the event of default, and such other relief as the Court finds appropriate.

137.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

ODOMETER TAMPERING

138. All of the preceding and subsequent paragraphs of this Complaint are hereby incorporated into this cause of action as though set forth in full herein.

139. U.S. Code Title 49 Subtitle VI Part C Chapter 327 § 32703 states that: “A person may not (2) disconnect, reset, alter, or have disconnected, reset, or altered, an odometer of a motor vehicle intending to change the mileage registered by the odometer;”

140. Defendant Howard was acting as the authorized agent for Defendant Ben Howard Trust when he transferred the 1994 motorcycle to Plaintiff on behalf of the Trust, who actually owned the motor vehicle.

141. The physical evidence of the brake pads demonstrate that the true mileage of the motorcycle was far in excess (by at least 30,000 miles) of the mileage indicated on the odometer (10,895 miles). Because the brake pads do not appear to be original equipment, Plaintiff alleges that the true mileage may be almost double that of 30,000 miles.

142. As specified in ¶37 through ¶47, the manner in which the odometer was tampered with, and simply screwed back on to be restored to full functionality, demonstrates that it was merely unscrewed to disconnect it with the intent to defraud.

143. Defendant Howard had a pressing need to remove the motorcycle windshield to regain access to the speedometer cable one more time to conceal his disconnection. The windshield obstructed access to the cable nut. Defendant Howard had specialized knowledge regarding the difficult installation of the original factory windshield. Defendant Howard operated the motor vehicle for well over a decade with no miles

registering on the odometer past mile 10,895 – not until he merely poked the cable back into place. Unsecured, the cable eventually popped out because the cable nut was never threaded to a sufficient degree. Defendant Howard represented the motor vehicle as “just serviced” and “worth more than \$3,000.00US Dollars” – when, in fact, it was worth less than the cost of repairing the brake system alone, a major undisclosed problem. The intent to defraud is fully demonstrated in every aspect of the transaction noted in the Complaint.

144. U.S. Code Title 49 Subtitle VI Part C Chapter 327 § 32710 provides:

(a) Violation and Amount of Damages. A person that violates this chapter or a regulation prescribed or order issued under this chapter, with intent to defraud, is liable for 3 times the actual damages or \$10,000, whichever is greater.

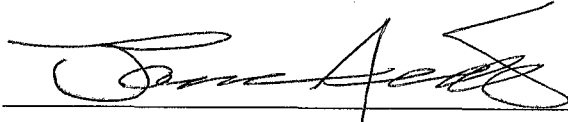
(b) Civil Actions. A person may bring a civil action to enforce a claim under this section in an appropriate United States district court or in another court of competent jurisdiction. The action must be brought not later than 2 years after the claim accrues. The court shall award costs and a reasonable attorney's fee to the person when a judgment is entered for that person.

145. Herein, said Defendants meet ALL ELEMENTS OF ODOMETER TAMPERING, under Title 49 of the United States Code and Federal Law.

146. This case was filed in the District of Arizona on 24 April 2012. Therefore, Plaintiff is entitled to enforce this section in this District Court, having jurisdiction in this matter.

147. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff James Arnett, prays that judgment be entered in his favor on his Seventh Cause of Action for the dollar amounts provided in paragraph **(b.)**, with pre- and post-judgment interest, as set forth in this Complaint, including the costs of the preparation of this Case of no less than \$3,500.00 in the event of default, and such other relief as this honorable Court may find appropriate.

Respectfully submitted this 15th day of April 2014.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'James Arnett', written over a horizontal line.

James Arnett, In Propria Persona (I.F.P.)

9288 N. Monmouth Court

Tucson, Arizona 85742

(520)304-0129 (telephone)

jamesarnettaz@gmail.com (email)

2:13-CV-00591-TS-DBP

AMENDED COMPLAINT PRIMA FACIE

EXHIBIT LIST

14 APRIL 2014

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| (A) Affidavit: Steven M. Adelson | (P) DigiDesign Mbox2 |
| (B) Affidavit: Edgar A. Ybarra | (Q) Motion Picture On Vimeo |
| (C) Field Phone Records | (R) Motorcycle Brake Pad |
| (D) Plane Reservations | (S) Invoice |
| (E) Payment Into Forum | (T) Defendants Negotiation Email |
| (F) CSS Emails Into Forum | (U) Prevailing Price |
| (G) Defendants Book | (V) James Arnett with Gerren Ard |
| (H) Affidavit: Gerren B. Ard | (W) CineMatrix Software Suite |
| (I) NAH Corporate Record | (X) Fraudulent Copyright |
| (J) Life Line Corporate Record | (Y) Copyright Filing §411(a) Proof |
| (K) Nevada Real Estate | (Z) Computer Hard Drive |
| (L) Doc. 101 Huddleston vs. Howard | (A-A) Affidavit: Eileen T. West |
| (M) Motorcycle | (A-B) Speedometer cable behind windshield |
| (N) Bill Of Sale & Insurance Card | (A-C) Disconnected Speedometer cable |
| (O) Huntsville Property | |

EXHIBIT "A"

MR. ADELSON'S STATEMENT

In or around February 2011, I attended a gathering of individuals in the apartment of James Arnett of Tucson, Arizona. At the time, Mr. Arnett was editing his feature motion picture BLOCKED. The purpose of this gathering was to look over the progress of this movie and offer comments.

I recognize the individual in the two photographs below. Although I do not recall his name, I do recall seeing him at the apartment on the evening Mr. Arnett presented his film. I also recall Edgar A. Ybarra was also there on the same occasion.

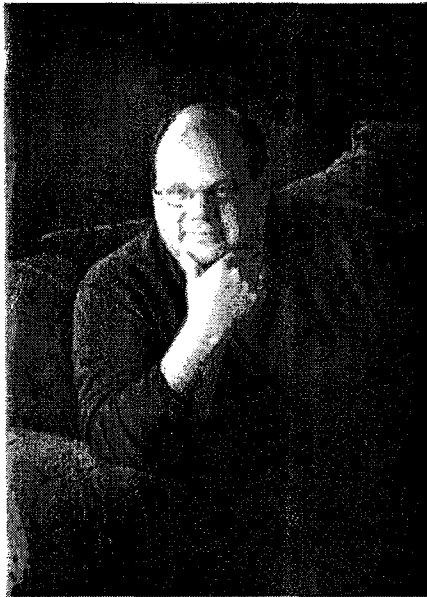
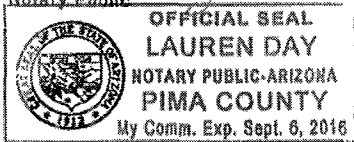
State of Arizona
County of Pima

On this 9th day of Oct, 2012, STEVEN M. ADELSON
personally appeared before me whose identity
I proved on the basis of satisfactory evidence
to be the signer of the above instrument and
he/she acknowledged that he/she executed it

Steven M. Adelson
(520)721-4233

AZDL B 14644601
AZ License

10-9-12
Date



Photographs of Ben S. Howard from his Facebook.com page at <http://www.facebook.com/benshoward>

EXHIBIT "B"

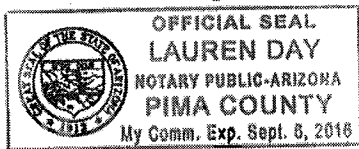
MR. YBARRA'S STATEMENT

I recognize the individual in the two photographs below from James Arnett's apartment in Tucson, Arizona, where I saw him, in or around February 2011.

I also recall Steven M. Adelson there on the same occasion, as we were looking over the progress of Arnett's "Blocked" film.

State of Arizona
County of Pima
On this 9th day of Oct, 2012, EDGAR A. YBARRA
personally appeared before me whose identity
I proved on the basis of satisfactory evidence
to be the signer of the above instrument and
he/she acknowledged that he/she executed it.

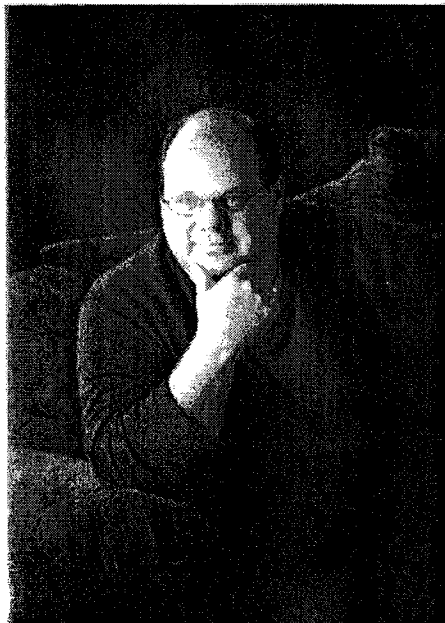
Lauren Day
Notary Public



Edgar A. Ybarra
(520)480-8943

AR DL 001404643 9/45
AZ License

10-9-12
Date



Photographs of Ben S. Howard from his Facebook.com page at <http://www.facebook.com/benshoward>

EXHIBIT "C" 1 of 2**Payment History**

Inbox x

AL-MUNT CORP cellphonecity1@yahoo.com
to me

2:08 PM (10 minutes ago)

*Khalifa Riad Muntasser*Office: 520-579-6679

Corporate Headquarters
3720 W Ina Rd, Suite 134
Tucson, AZ 85741



Payment History List.docx
35K View Download

account summary

Name	BEN HOWARD	Amount Due	\$0.00
Account Number	340-9367308-1	Future Charges	\$70.76
Billing Address	PO BOX 223 HUNTSVILLE, UT 84317	My Bill	View
Status	Active		
Automatic Bill Pay	Not Enrolled		
BridgePay Request			
Current Lines of Services			
Wireless Lines: 2		Broadband Lines: 0	
(520) 304-0129			
(520) 358-5638			

[Top of Form](#)

/wEPDwUKLTczh

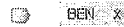
Payment History List[Re-print Receipt](#) [Cancel](#)

EXHIBIT "C" 2 of 2

Provider	Product	Date	Account ID	Confirmation ID	Payment	LD	Fee	Total	User	Payment Method	Action
Cricket	Service Payment	6/12/2012 1:10:34 PM	5203040129	QPAYWP327000285	\$34.00	\$0.00	\$3.00	\$37.00	12350041	Cash	
Cricket	Service Payment	5/10/2012 1:41:41 PM	5203040129	QPAYWP318931571	\$70.76	\$0.00	\$3.00	\$73.76	12350041	Cash	
Cricket	Service Payment	4/12/2012 1:57:40 PM	5203040129	QPAYWP311738809	\$70.76	\$0.00	\$3.00	\$73.76	12350041	Cash	
Cricket	Service Payment	1/11/2012 2:25:31 PM	5203040129	QPAYWP287003708	\$70.76	\$0.00	\$3.00	\$73.76	12350041	Cash	
Cricket	Service Payment	3/1/2011 4:48:03 PM	5203040129	QPAYWP208041189	\$117.00	\$0.00	\$3.00	\$120.00	12350041	Cash	
Cricket	Service Payment	2/9/2011 5:58:07 PM	5203040129	QPAYWP203002596	\$38.00	\$0.00	\$3.00	\$41.00	12350041	Cash	
Cricket	Service Payment	1/11/2011 4:57:31 PM	5203040129	QPAYWP196039484	\$37.40	\$0.00	\$3.00	\$40.40	12350041	Cash	
Cricket	Service Payment	12/30/2010 5:01:59 PM	5203040129	QPAYWP193102386	\$39.78	\$0.00	\$3.00	\$42.78	12350041	Cash	

EXHIBIT "D"

Changes have been made to your 6/5/2011 flight



Expedia Travel Services notifications@expedia.com
to me

5/28/11

**Your Flight Details Have Changed**

Passenger(s): ARNETT/JAMES

Expedia Itinerary Number: 137137017384

United Airlines confirmation code: T1FX7M

Dear Expedia Traveler,

United Airlines made the following change(s) to your itinerary:

* Changed the flight number for 2 of your flights.

Airlines will occasionally adjust flight schedules. United Airlines has done their best to find an alternative that offers minimal disruption to your trip and we have updated your itinerary accordingly. It is not necessary to call us regarding the change.

Your updated flight itinerary is below, and you can always view your most up-to-date itinerary at [Expedia](#).**Tucson to Denver****Flight Change Details****Sunday, Jun 05, 2011 at 8:42 AM****Change in Flight**

United Airlines

Flight Number: UA6279 6858 (change)

From: (TUS) Tucson AZ, USA

Depart: 8:42 AM

To: (DEN) Denver CO, USA

Arrive: 11:40 AM

Status: CONFIRMED

Class: Coach

Equipment: CRJ-700 Canadair Regional Jet

Seat: 13B

Operated By: /UNITED EXPRESS/SKYWEST AIRLINES(UA)

Denver to Salt Lake City**Flight Change Details****Sunday, Jun 05, 2011 at 1:56 PM****Change in Flight**

United Airlines

Flight Number: UA6277 6617 (change)

From: (DEN) Denver CO, USA

Depart: 1:56 PM

To: (SLC) Salt Lake City UT, USA

Arrive: 3:27 PM

Status: CONFIRMED

Class: Coach

Equipment: CRJ-700 Canadair Regional Jet

Seat:

Operated By: /UNITED EXPRESS/SKYWEST AIRLINES(UA)

Sincerely,
The Expedia Travel Team

Please do not reply to this e-mail as this mailbox is not monitored.

You are receiving this transactional email based on a recent booking or account-related update on Expedia.com.

CONTACT US

To contact us or send feedback, please click here or contact us via postal mail at: Expedia, Inc., attn: EMC Team, 333 109th Avenue NE, Bellevue, WA 98004. For additional assistance, visit the Expedia Customer Support Center, or call 1-800-Expedia.

CST# 2029030-40

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are registered trademarks, or trademarks
herein may be trademarks of their respec

For Internal use only

* TPID: 1

* TUID: 230466865

* Itinerary Number: 137137017384

from: James Arnett jamesarnettaz@gmail.com
to: B Howard <elderb123@gmail.com>
date: Sat, May 28, 2011 at 9:52 AM
subject: Fwd: Changes have been made to your 6/5/2011 flight
mailed-by: gmail.com

plane logos
mentioned

OGPOTO

EXHIBIT "E"



EXHIBIT "F"

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	me	Want to read my story? - Don't share it with anyone.		11/15/11
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Jason, me (2)	Jason Mallory - 2084 Robot Movie Project - Hi Jason, I went over your material - I saw that video for the exoskeleton before and I want or		11/1/11
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B Howard	File names - Promo01 DSC_6163.mov promo 01.wav Promo02 DSC_6164.mov promo 02.wav Promo03 DSC_6165.mov promo 03.wav		10/21/11
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	me	Utah film directory - http://ut.reel-scout.com/crew_login.aspx		8/31/11
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Kimber, me (3)	Fwd: This is about funding anything... - Info from Kimber Forwarded message From: Kimber leigh <kimberaleigh@mac.com>		6/27/11
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DAWN, Connie (3)	FW: SPECIAL GUEST FILMMAKER Available- Free of charge - Thank you kindly for your offer, Dawn, but there's more to finishing the s		6/11/11
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Expedia, me (2)	Changes have been made to your 6/5/2011 flight - Forwarded message From: Expedia Travel Services <notifications@expedia.com>		5/28/11
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Expedia, me (3)	Expedia travel confirmation - Salt Lake City, UT (2) - Jun 05, 2011 - (Itin# 137137017384) - Forwarded message From: Expedia Travel S		5/24/11
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	me	Extensions - See if these get there!		2/4/11
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B, me (8)	Web - Here are two Dreamweaver Extensions you need to install from within Dreamweaver. You will need two		1/25/11
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B Howard	Cleaned up version - Cleaned up version		11/14/10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B Howard	more - more		11/14/10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B Howard	Web stuff - Web Stuff		11/14/10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B Howard	Covers - Covers		11/12/10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	me	Examples - See if you like the samples of this type of content presentation: http://www.projectseven.com/		11/12/10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	me	Look - http://www.jamesarnett.com/sites/black/images.html		11/9/10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	me, B (4)	Cell Test - What happened to you? On Mon, Aug 9, 2010 at 9:47 AM, James Arnett <jamesarnettaz@gmail.com>		8/9/10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	me, B (2)	Skype - Tried to reach you but you didn't show up online. my skype is on and will stay on for the evening		5/24/10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	me .. Robert (17)	Great News! - Hi Ben, My friend Robert wanted to know more about the real estate collateral behind the film. Can		5/4/10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	me (2)	New Images - More :) On Thu, Apr 29, 2010 at 1:55 PM, James Arnett <jamesarnettaz@gmail.com> wrote: Cool		4/29/10

Overcoming
LIFE'S TRAUMA

*End Depression
Emotional Pain
and Suffering*

ed by actual events

Afternoon in June, Ben Howard's life took a traumatic turn. A drunk driver hit his family head on, claiming the lives of his wife and two children, leaving the remaining children in critical condition. A simple husband, businessman, and father was thrust on the journey of a lifetime where he discovers the simple truths that are the key to peace, healing, and the power to overcome.

A trauma release expert, Ben S. Howard, as he guides you through the gentle process of ending depression, emotional pain, and suffering on the path to a more rich, peaceful, and fulfilling life.

Follow steps for overcoming:

Abandonment	Emotional Abuse	Abandonment
Abuse	Verbal Abuse	Crime
Abuse	Victimization	Betrayal
Abuse	Divorce	And More

...going to therapy for thirteen years and in one day I let go of all my pain.

sell, Mt. Green, Utah

...letting go could be so easy ... I had all this pain and then it was gone!

Daniel, Dallas, Texas

www.benshoward.com

Ben S. Howard

"... a true miracle!"
D. Weber, Denver, Colorado

Overcoming
LIFE'S TRAUMA

End Ourselves to the Abuse, Tragedies, and Suffering of Life

Ben S. Howard

EXHIBIT "G"

EXHIBIT "H"

MR. ARD'S STATEMENT

I, Gerren Ard, am a graphic artist and designer for multimedia production. I have a Bachelor of Arts degree in the field of Video Game Art and Design (GAD) and a Bachelor of Science Degree in Computer Information Systems (CIS). I have been an artist in the field for many years and worked directly with Mr. James Arnett on several successful projects since 2007, and I know his character very well.

I make the following statements under oath, swearing them to be the truth, which I can testify to honestly because I was a firsthand witness, directly involved with the matter of this case. I have read the complaint (**Document 1**) written by Mr. Arnett.

I testify to the accuracy of paragraph 7. I was called by telephone, by Mr. Arnett, who introduced me to Mr. Ben S. Howard on the telephone around June 8th, 2011. At that time, I had accepted the offer of a job working on Mr. Howard's project in Utah. He bought me an airline ticket and I flew to Utah to work for him several weeks later.

I testify to the accuracy of paragraph 10. I was in Utah from July 25th, 2011 to or around October 13th 2011, around a week after Mr. Arnett's departure from Utah in early October 2011. I can attest to everything he described after my arrival in Utah.

I testify to the accuracy of paragraphs 12 through 34. I was a firsthand witness. I saw and heard everything in the complaint, while living at the work site in Utah with Mr. Howard and Mr. Arnett until about October 13th, 2011, and also afterwards while working with Mr. Arnett in Tucson.

The complaint from Mr. Arnett, while extensive and detailed, still doesn't fully convey the scope of Mr. Howard's petty actions, irresponsibility and deceptions. There are many more things I have to add, that will wait upon my opportunity to formally testify about not being paid-in-full for the work I have done for Mr. Howard. This complaint and testimony, I believe, would further illustrate the bad faith Mr. Howard practiced at what seemed to be any and every opportunity to take advantage of Mr. Arnett and myself.

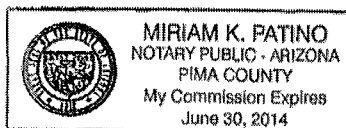
STATE OF ARIZONA
COUNTY OF PIMA } ss

This instrument was acknowledged before me this 10th day of

October 20 12, by Gerren B. Ard

In witness whereof I herewith set my hand and official seal.

Miriam K. Fatino NOTARY PUBLIC



Gerren B. Ard
(520) 792-1847

B14922374
AZ License

10/19/12
Date

EXHIBIT "I" 1 of 3

Link to Window on State Government - Susan
Combs, Texas Comptroller of Public
Accounts

Susan Combs, Texas Comptroller of Public
Accounts

image of star

Taxable Entity Search Results

Franchise Tax Certification of Account Status

This Certification Not Sufficient for Filings with Secretary of State

Obtain a certification for filings with the Secretary of State.

It takes up to two weeks for this search to update when payment is made through the mail or at a taxpayer service office. This agency may manually issue a Certificate of Account Status (good standing) when an entity makes a payment to bring its account current. The paper certificate issued by our office is valid and represents the entity's status with our office as of the date of the certificate.

Certification of Account Status

Entity Information:

Status:

Registered Agent:

Registered Agent Resignation Date:

State of Formation:

File Number:

SOS Registration Date:

Taxpayer Number:

Officers And Directors Information

**NATIONWIDE AFFORDABLE
HOUSING, INC.**

2324 CHEEK SPARGER RD
BEDFORD, TX 76021-2678

NOT IN GOOD STANDING

BEN S HOWRAD
1100 WEST PIPELINE STE. 202
HURST, TX 76053

TX

0135849400

June 8, 1995

30117844982

[texas.gov](#) | [Statewide Search from the Texas State Library](#) | [State Link Policy](#) | [Texas Homeland Security](#)

Susan Combs, Texas Comptroller • [Window on State Government](#) • [Contact Us](#)
[Privacy and Security Policy](#) | [Accessibility Policy](#) | [Link Policy](#) | [Public Information Act](#) | [Compact with Texans](#)

EXHIBIT "I" 2 of 3

Link to Window on State Government - Susan
Combs, Texas Comptroller of Public
Accounts

Susan Combs, Texas Comptroller of Public
Accounts

image of star

Taxable Entity Search Results

Officers and Directors

NATIONWIDE AFFORDABLE HOUSING, INC.

[Return to: Taxable Entity Search Results](#)

Officer and director information on this site is obtained from the most recent Public Information Report (PIR) processed by the Secretary of State (SOS). PIRs filed with annual franchise tax reports are forwarded to the SOS. After processing, the SOS sends the Comptroller an electronic copy of the information, which is displayed on this web site. The information will be updated as changes are received from the SOS.

You may order a copy of a Public Information Report from open_records@cpa.state.tx.us or Comptroller of Public Accounts, Open Government Division, PO Box 13528, Austin, Texas 78711.

Title	Name and Address	Expiration/Resignation Date
<i>PRESIDENT</i>	REN S HOWARD 2324 CHEEK SPARGER RD BEDFORD, TX 76021	

texas.gov | [Statewide Search from the Texas State Library](#) | [State Link Policy](#) | [Texas Homeland Security](#)

Susan Combs, Texas Comptroller • [Window on State Government](#) • [Contact Us](#)
[Privacy and Security Policy](#) | [Accessibility Policy](#) | [Link Policy](#) | [Public Information Act](#) | [Compact with Texans](#)

EXHIBIT "I" 3 of 3

Texas Comptroller Stationary

September 30, 2012

CERTIFICATE OF ACCOUNT STATUS

This is in response to your inquiry about the status of

NATIONWIDE AFFORDABLE HOUSING, INC.

This entity is not in good standing as it has not satisfied all franchise tax requirements.

If you need any additional information or assistance, please contact the Texas State Comptroller's field office in your area or call (800) 252-1381, toll free, nationwide. The Austin number is (512) 463-4600.

Taxpayer number: 30117844982
File number: 0135849400

Form 05-342 (Rev. 12-07/14)

EXHIBIT "J" 1 of 2

A Secure Online Service from Utah.gov

Utah Business Search - Details

LIFELINE MEDIA, LLC

[Update this Business](#)

Entity Number: 7977714-0160

Company Type: LLC - Domestic

Address: 6204 E 1800 N Eden, UT 84310

State of Origin:

Registered Agent: BEN HOWARD

Registered Agent Address:

6204 E 1800 N(EDEN UT 84310) PO BOX 223

Huntsville, UT 84317

[View Management Team](#)

Status: Active

[Purchase Certificate of Existence](#)

Status: Active as of 04/21/2011

Renew By: 04/21/2013

Status Description: Good Standing

Employment Verification: Not Registered with Verify Utah

History

[View Filed Documents](#)

Registration Date: 04/21/2011

Last Renewed: 05/08/2012

Additional Information

NAICS Code: 9999 NAICS Title: 9999-Nonclassifiable Establishment

Former Business Names

RFA FINANCIAL UT, LLC

[« Back to Search Results](#)

EXHIBIT "J" 2 of 2

Rfa Financial Ut, LLC

[Claim this Profile](#)

Address:

6204 E 1800 N

Eden, Utah

84310-9508

Phone:

Website:

Category:

No Information Provided

No Information Provided

Investment Advice,

Investment Advice

This is My Company

Research This Company

- Summary
- Photos

Contact: Ben Howard Est. Total Employees: 2

State of Inc: UT Year Established: 2011

Est. Total Sales: \$ 91,000.00

Basic Review

No Information Provided

RFA FINANCIAL UT, LLC

EXHIBIT "K"

ENTITY NAME	NEVADA ID	REG. NUMBER	FILE DATE
4113 JEFFS HOLDINGS LLC	NV20111311527	E0263972011-9	5/9/2011
4113 JEFFS PROPERTIES LLC	NV20111311536	E0263982011-0	5/9/2011
COUNT FLEET PROPERTIES LLC	NV20111343144	E0291042011-2	5/20/2011
COUNT FLEET ENTERPRISES LLC	NV20111344176	E0291922011-8	5/20/2011
181 EAST HOLDINGS LLC	NV20111357905	E0303792011-6	5/26/2011
181 EAST PROPERTIES LLC	NV20111358023	E0303902011-1	5/26/2011
6622 WEST HOLDINGS LLC	NV20111369434	E0313612011-8	6/1/2011
6622 WEST PROPERTIES LLC	NV20111369512	E0313692011-6	6/1/2011
655 SOUTH HOLDINGS LLC	NV20111430635	E0367982011-5	6/28/2011
655 SOUTH PROPERTIES LLC	NV20111430690	E0368032011-3	6/28/2011
SUMMER MEADOW ENT. LLC	NV20111470892	E0402792011-6	7/18/2011
SUMMER MEADOW PROP. LLC	NV20111470918	E0402812011-0	7/18/2011
BIRCHTREE HOLDINGS LLC	NV20111497223	E0426782011-3	7/28/2011
BIRCHTREE PROPERTIES LLC	NV20111497299	E0426842011-1	7/28/2011
WILD MAPLE HOLDINGS LLC	NV20111498130	E0427602011-4	7/29/2011
WILD MAPLE PROPERTIES LLC	NV20111498239	E0427682011-2	7/29/2011
SNOW PEAK HOLDINGS LLC	NV20111502143	E0431202011-2	8/1/2011
SNOW PEAK PROPERTIES LLC	NV20111502213	E0431272011-9	8/1/2011
DUSKYWING HOLDINGS LLC	NV20111502519	E0431532011-1	8/1/2011
DUSKYWING PROPERTIES LLC	NV20111502617	E0431582011-6	8/1/2011
CRIMSON PATCH HOLDINGS LLC	NV20111502798	E0431692011-9	8/1/2011
CRIMSON PATCH PROPERTIES LLC	NV20111502849	E0431732011-5	8/1/2011
EAST CIRCLE HOLDINGS LLC	NV20111518479	E0445692011-5	8/7/2011
3114 SOUTH HOLDINGS LLC	NV20111530094	E0455922011-6	8/11/2011
3114 SOUTH PROPERTIES LLC	NV20111530115	E0455942011-8	8/11/2011
SOUTH SILVERADO HOLDINGS LLC	NV20111613114	E0529902011-3	9/24/2011
SOUTH SILVERADO PROP. LLC	NV20111613133	E0529912011-4	9/24/2011
BURNING OAK HOLDINGS LLC	NV20111653889	E0566512011-1	10/14/2011
BURNING OAK ENTERPRISES LLC	NV20111654062	E0566622011-4	10/14/2011
4819 ENOCH HOLDINGS LLC	NV20111671845	E0582432011-1	10/25/2011
4819 ENOCH PROPERTIES LLC	NV20111671924	E0582492011-7	10/25/2011
3839 WEST HOLDINGS LLC	NV20111677091	E0587232011-2	10/27/2011
3839 WEST PROPERTIES LLC	NV20111677129	E0587252011-4	10/27/2011
138 SOUTH HOLDINGS LLC	NV20111679001	E0588982011-2	10/28/2011
138 SOUTH PROPERTIES LLC	NV20111679038	E0589022011-9	10/28/2011
530 EAST HOLDINGS LLC	NV20111679064	E0589042011-1	10/28/2011
530 EAST PROPERTIES LLC	NV20111679103	E0589082011-5	10/28/2011

EXHIBIT "L" 1 of 2

Case 1:09-cv-02799-ODE Document 101 Filed 08/07/12 Page 1 of 12

FILED IN CHAMBERS
U.S.D.C. - Atlanta

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION

AUG 07 2012

By: *James M. Hatten, Clerk*
AmCauer
Deputy Clerk

PAT HUDDLESTON, II,
Plaintiff

v.

GRAFTON ENTERPRISES MIDWAY
LLC, BENJAMIN HOWARD, and
GRAFTON ENTERPRISES, LLC,
Defendants

CIVIL ACTION NO.
1:09-CV-2799-ODE

ORDER

This breach of contract case is before the Court on Defendant Benjamin Howard's ("Howard's") Renewed Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 95], to which Plaintiff Pat Huddleston II ("Huddleston") has responded in opposition [Doc. 99] and Howard has replied in support [Doc. 100].

For the reasons discussed below, Howard's Renewed Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 95] is DENIED.

I. Case History

As detailed in the Court's February 17, 2011 and June 28, 2009 orders [Docs. 89, 62], this case is an ancillary proceeding to Civil Action No. 1:08-CV-0011-ODE, in which the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") filed suit against James A. Jeffrey ("Jeffrey"), Thomas E. Repke ("Repke"), and several entities known in this case as the "Coadum Defendants" (including Mansell Capital Partners III, LLC ("Mansell")). The SEC alleged that the Coadum Defendants, which Jeffrey and Repke controlled and directed, operated a massive Ponzi scheme that

EXHIBIT "L" 2 of 2

Case 1:09-cv-02799-ODE Document 101 Filed 08/07/12 Page 2 of 12

defrauded investors out of approximately \$30 million. On January 3, 2008, the Court issued a temporary restraining order in Civil Action No. 1:08-CV-0011-ODE, in which it appointed Plaintiff Huddleston as Receiver for the estates of the Coadum Defendants.


Huddleston, as Receiver, brought this action to hold Defendants Howard, Grafton Enterprises Midway LLC ("Grafton Midway"),¹ and Grafton Enterprises, LLC ("Grafton") liable for events that occurred prior to the establishment of the Receivership. In or around May 2007, Mansell — one of the Coadum Defendants — sought to acquire a parcel of real property located in Midway, Utah (the "Property"), owned at that time by Harbor Capital Partners ("Harbor") [Doc. 51-7]. Mansell decided to use Grafton as a straw buyer to conceal from Harbor its involvement in the transaction: Grafton would purchase the Property from Harbor on Mansell's behalf and would then transfer the Property to Mansell [*Id.*]. At that time, it is undisputed that Howard at least served as a manager for Grafton [Doc. 95-2 at 5; Doc. 99-1 at 3]. Mansell agreed in a signed contract to pay Grafton \$25,000 regardless of whether the transaction was successful, as well as an additional \$175,000 in commission if Grafton successfully bought and transferred the property to Mansell [Doc. 51-7].

¹Although the existence of Grafton Midway is not in dispute, it is not clear that the company was involved in the events that formed the basis for this civil action. Grafton Midway is represented by the same counsel retained by Howard, but has filed no pleadings in this case since the April 21, 2010 answer, filed by Grafton Midway and Howard, to Huddleston's complaint [Doc. 25]. Further, Huddleston's first and second amended complaints do not specifically allege that Grafton Midway was involved in the events for which Huddleston seeks damages.

EXHIBIT "M"



EXHIBIT "N"

	Utah State Tax Commission	TC-843 Rev 7/06
	Bill of Sale	

Division of Motor Vehicles - 210 North 1950 West - Salt Lake City, Utah 84134 - Telephone (801) 297-7780

☐ Automobile ☐ Light Truck, Van or Util. ☐ Heavy Truck (over 12,000 lbs) ☐ Trailer
☒ Motorcycle ☐ Off-Highway Vehicle ☐ Snowmobile ☐ Boat

In consideration of _____ Dollars (\$ _____)

paid to me by JAMES ARNETT

Buyer

I, _____ do hereby sell and convey to the

Seller

buyer the following vehicle, as is: 1995 SUZUKI VS1400

Year

Make

Model

JS1VX51LOR2102837

Vehicle Identification Number

and

License Number

I, warrant to the Buyer that the said vehicle is free and clear of any lawful claims and demand of all and every person, whatsoever.

Used vehicles are sold as accepted and are not guaranteed.

This form does not represent documentary evidence of ownership unless accompanied by the outstanding certificate of title.

Seller's signature

Date signed

8-31-11

INSURANCE IDENTIFICATION CARD - Utah

Policy Number: 27128338-2 Effective Date: 09/01/2011 to 09/01/2012

Insurer: Progressive Classic Insurance Co.
P.O. Box 6807 Cleveland, OH 44101

Your Agent:

HEINERS INS CENTER
801-621-2620

Named Insured:

BEN S HOWARD

Vehicles: Year Make

Model

VIN

1994 Suzuki

VS1400GLP

JS1VX51LOR2102837

2004 Suzuki

DR-Z400S

JS1SK43A742100356

2007 Yamaha

WR450F

JYACJ12YX7A002731

Form 4950 (12/07)

EXHIBIT "O"

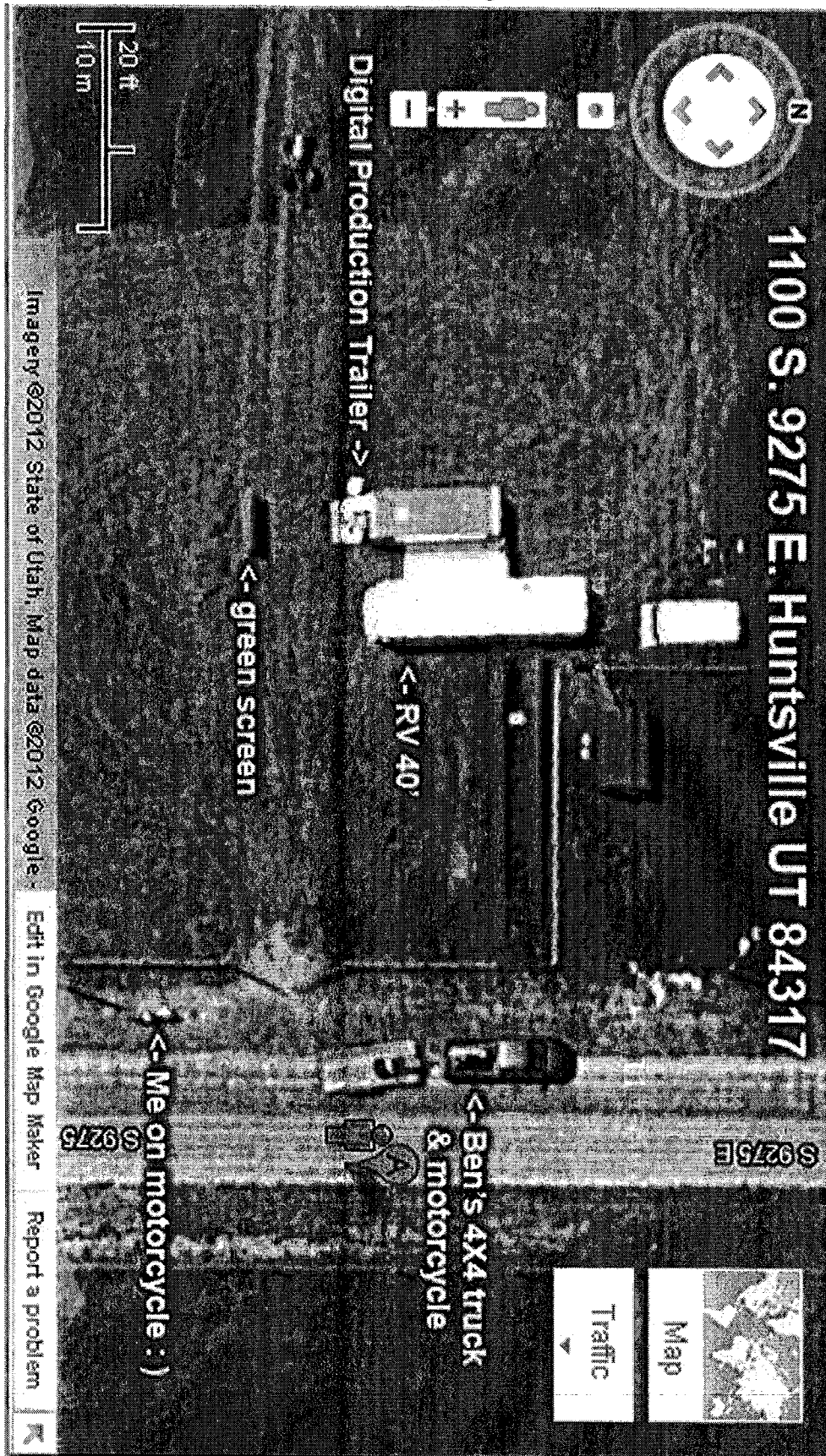


EXHIBIT "P"

Other World Computing
 Quality products. Expert support. Since 1988.
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Request help now!
 Deals, info, & tips!

Description:
 Digidesign Mbox 2 (MBOX2)

Ships: Same Day
Price: \$449.00
 Supply Limited: 1 available

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**MBox 2**

Say hello to the most affordable Pro Tools LE systems from Digidesign! Meet the Mbox 2 Family. Characterized by their totally portable designs, diverse yet flexible feature sets, and ultra-affordable prices, the Mbox 2, Mbox 2 Pro and Mbox 2 Mini each offer professional features to complement your recording and mixing needs in a studio that easily fits into your backpack. For Pro Tools professionals and musicians on the go, ultra-small Mbox 2 Micro allows Pro Tools editing, sequencing, and mixing anywhere you go.

Mbox® 2 is a next-generation USB-powered audio/MIDI production system that builds on the performance and simplicity of the original Mbox — Digidesign's most popular personal studio system ever. Featuring a wide range of connection options, including analog, digital, and MIDI I/O, Mbox 2 delivers professional performance in an incredibly compact package. Mbox 2 also includes award-winning, easy-to-use Pro Tools LE™ software, which offers many of the same features that top studios rely on to produce Grammy®-winning albums and Academy Award®-winning film sound. Projects created with Mbox 2 and Pro Tools LE software also open on Pro Tools® HD and Pro Tools M-Powered™ systems — providing instant compatibility with countless Pro Tools®-equipped project and professional studio around the globe.

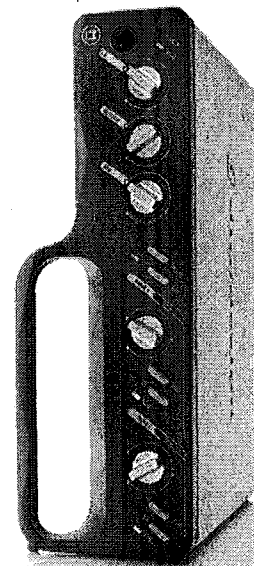
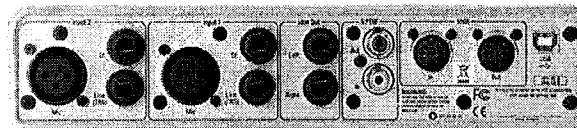
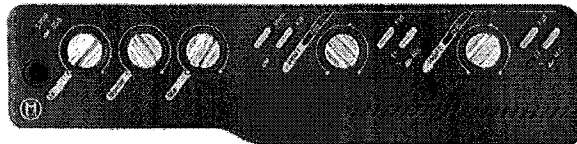


EXHIBIT "Q"

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Overcoming Life's Trauma

from Ben Howard 1 year ago

MOTION PICTURE COMPANY PRODUCTION

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7:49 PM 1/6/2013

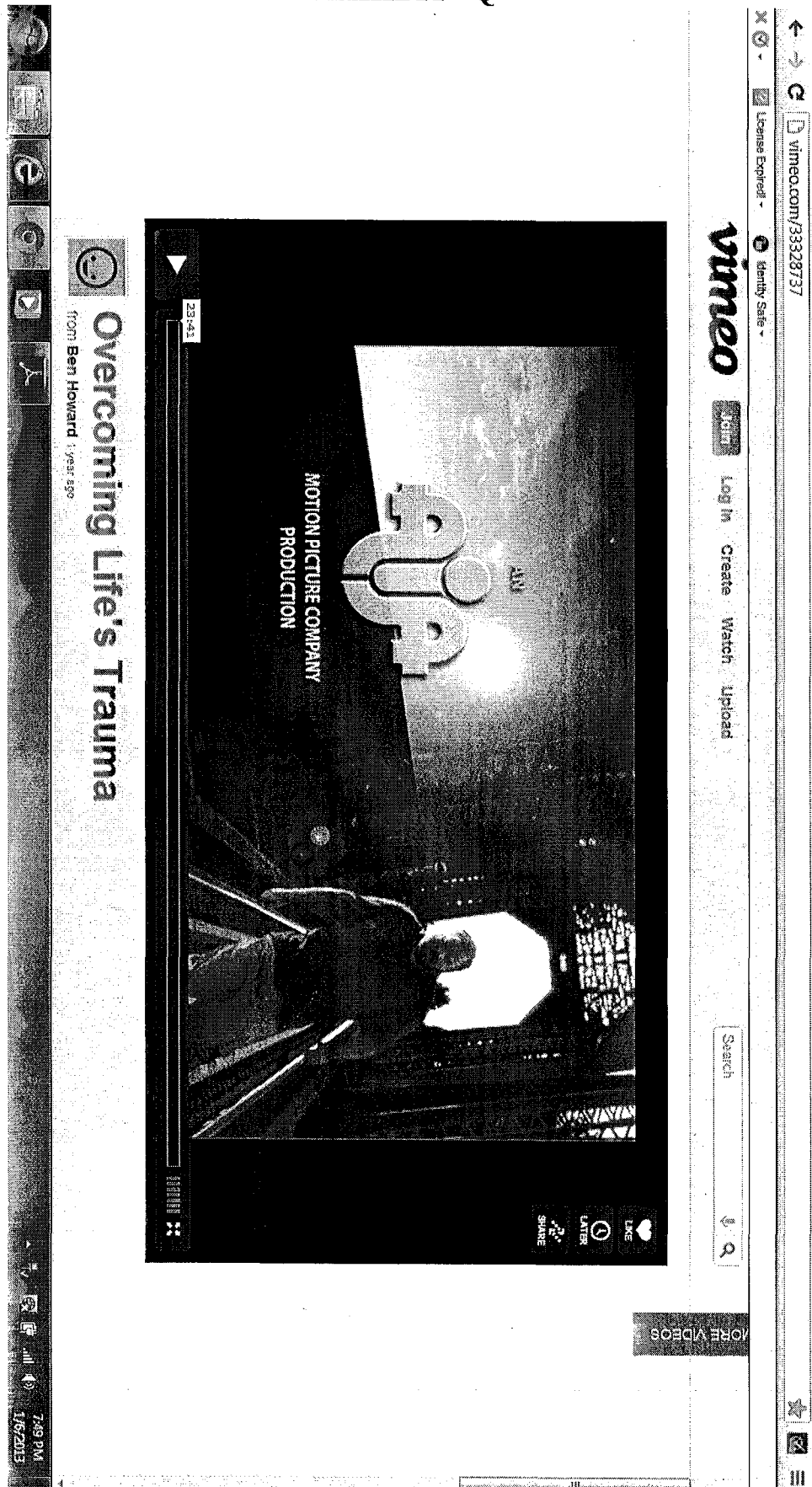


EXHIBIT "R"

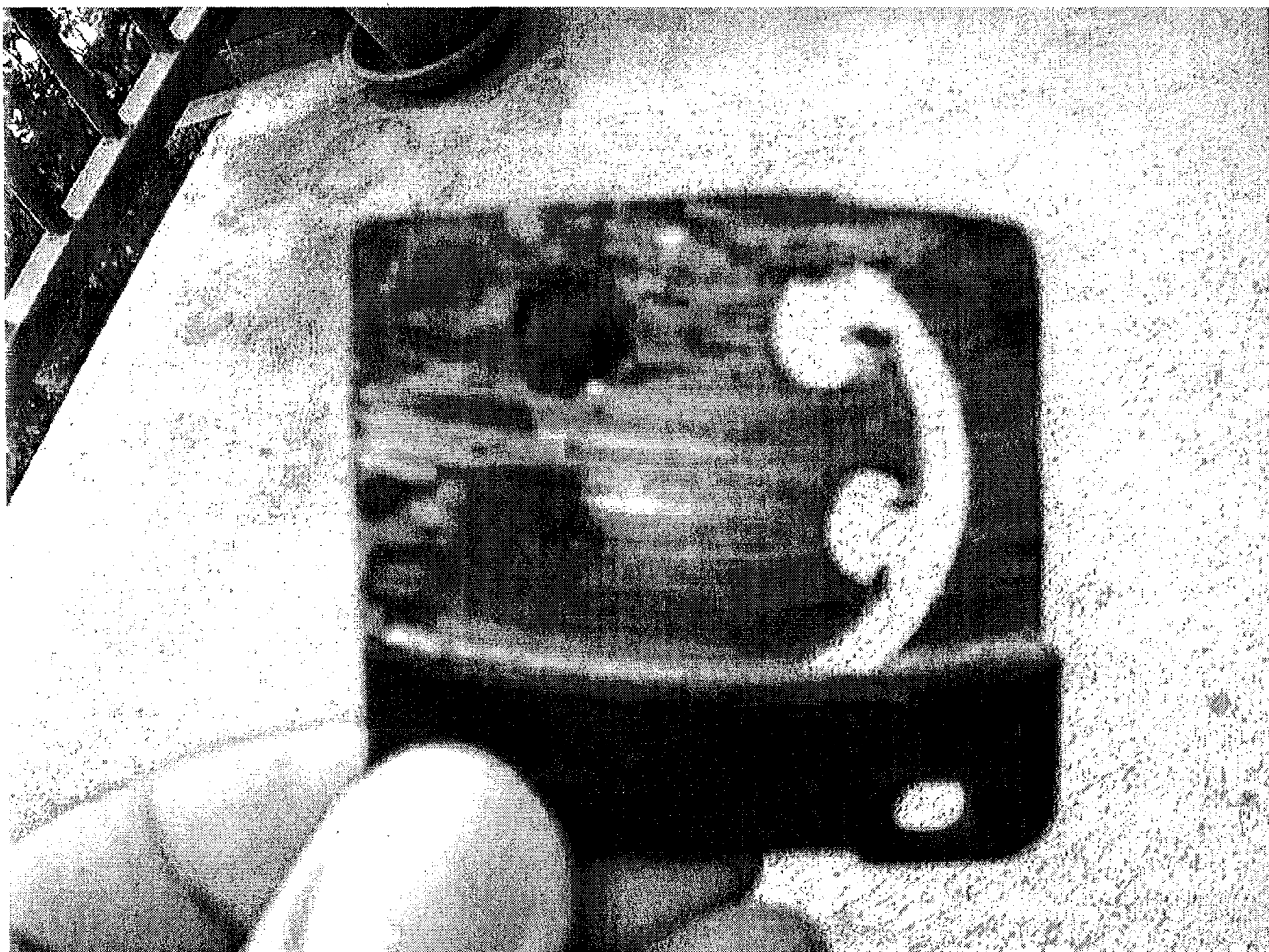


EXHIBIT "S" 1 of 2

INVOICE DATE: 26 JANUARY 2012	INVOICE NUMBER: 260112
Ben S. Howard 3580 N. 2225 E. Layton, UT 84040 RE: Motion Picture Production Services	Project: "Overcoming Life's Trauma" Running Time: Three Hours Description: High-Definition, Color, Stereo
Service: Creative Development Days: 12 Rate: \$1,500USD Subtotal: \$18,000USD	Service: Audio Assembly Editorial Days: 28 Rate: \$400USD Subtotal: \$11,200USD
Service: Multi-State Exterior Cinematography Days: 37 Rate: \$600USD Subtotal: \$22,200USD	Service: Compositing (2.8 hours running time) Days: 28 Days Rate: \$2,200USD Subtotal: \$61,600USD
Service: Data Management & Collation Days: 25 Rate: \$400USD Subtotal: \$10,000.USD	Services: Animation Days: 6 Rate: \$3,500USD Subtotal: \$21,000USD
Service: Production Audio Recording Days: 25 Rate: \$400USD Subtotal: \$10,000USD	Services: Rotoscoping Days: 7 Rate: \$2,500USD Subtotal: \$17,500USD
Service: Roughcut Editorial Days: 28 Rate: \$500USD Subtotal: \$14,000USD	Services: Titles, Branding, Graphic Design Vendor: Gerren Ard Subtotal: \$10,000USD
Service: Final Editorial Days: 21 Rate: \$600USD Subtotal: \$12,600USD	Services: Music Score Production Vendor: Robert A. Wolf Subtotal: \$6,500USD
	Total: \$214,600USD Received To Date: \$3,600USD Balance Due: \$211,000USD

Hard copy to follow via USPS. Please keep all correspondence limited to email and mailed hard copy for documentation purposes.

EXHIBIT "S" 2 of 2

If this invoice is paid in full before 30 days of the invoice date listed above, a 5% discount will apply.

Due to the lack of good faith, and your possession of all the masters of the work performed to date, we are ceasing production until full payment for the work already delivered and itemized above, has been paid and received. Only then shall we complete the last of delivery of the final mixed audio. The rate for studio audio mixing is \$500 per day.

If you have no intent of making payment, or we have not received the Balance Due by 26 February 2012, we will consider this project a total loss, wherefore, it shall be used as an portfolio piece, exhibited online in full, in order to generate paying work, which may offset the loss on this project.

If, beyond 26 February 2012, you wish to make payment and take ownership of my work, there will be a 37% delinquent payment processing fee.

Please remit payment by cashiers check only to:

James Arnett
9288 N. Monmouth Ct.
Tucson, AZ 85742

Thank you and have a nice day.

EXHIBIT "T"



Ben S Howard elderb123@gmail.com

Feb 25



to me

James,

I am not sure why you have chosen to do this. You were never contracted as you claim. I have received legal counsel on this matter and what you are doing constitutes extortion by very definition which holds serious *criminal* and *civil* penalties. I have been advised that the texts and e-mails you have sent me make this an open and shut extortion case.

extortion [ik'stôrSHən]

noun

the practice of obtaining something, esp. money, through force or threats.

DERIVATIVES

extortioner noun

I suggest you seriously consider your next course of action since the consequences can be severe.

James, you've been one of my best friends for years and I have no interest in becoming enemies. I love you and I just don't understand. I would welcome a call from you.

...



James Arnett jamesarnettaz@gmail.com

Feb 25



to Ben

EXHIBIT "U" 1 of 4

SOURCE: www.tonylevelle.com/documents/28.html

NOTE: Plaintiff has no connection to the website or author.

Realistic Budgeting for Documentaries by David L. Brown.

Written for Release Print, Film Arts Foundation, January 2005.

Crafting a realistic budget for your documentary is important to avoid a host of financial headaches, and to avoid presenting a red flag to funders. It is best achieved only after a detailed treatment (or script) is completed to enable a good estimate of the number of shooting days and locations required. The closer you, as producer, can come to a detailed shooting script (which then enables listing all elements of prep, production, and post) the more accurate your estimate of shooting days (and other line items) will be and the more realistic your budget will be. Since most documentary-makers don't develop a full script and shooting script before production, you will most likely need to develop the most detailed treatment possible that can be broken down into locations, interviewees, verite scenes, travel expenses and total shooting days. Then, you'll need to estimate the number of pre-production and post-production days, and research current rates for crew, gear and post-production facilities, and any other line items you're unsure about. You should most definitely be prepared to use a spreadsheet program like Excel.

Among the other initial questions to answer before beginning to budget are: film or video; and if video, what format? For this article, I'll assume that you're shooting in digital video (mini-DV or DVCAM—by far, the most popular [and sensible] formats for low-budget docs). If you're planning to shoot in Betacam, HD or 16mm, you're most likely very experienced with budgeting and documentary-making, and don't need much advice (or shouldn't). With a 20 to 1 shooting ratio (very low for most docs), a 16mm film budget could total at least twice that of a mini-DV budget (unless you own your own Eclair NPR, Nagra and flatbed). Film and processing can be budget busters.

To estimate post-production time, know that most hour-long documentaries (with paid pro editors) take about 14-20 weeks in editing after logging and transcribing. Some take a year, but no funder likes to see that in a budget. Most half-hour docs would take slightly over half as long, 8-11 weeks. But if you've shot 100 hours of video, it may take you four months to log and transcribe your footage. And it's extremely difficult to edit interviews without transcripts. To save money, transcribe only selects, but don't neglect to budget for transcribing. (pros get \$50/hr. and take 4 hrs. to transcribe one hour of interview. Thus, transcribing 10 hours of interviews = \$2,000) An intern willing to use your foot pedal transcribing machine is golden, even at \$10/hr.

The now quaint guidelines of \$2,000 per completed minute are obsolete by at least 50%, but most broadcast-quality hour-long docs with good production values seem to cost around \$150K to \$250K (although the range is much wider), when paying the crew (and yourself!) standard professional (documentary, not Hollywood feature) rates. Frontline docs cost around \$350,000 for about 26 days of shooting and 16 weeks of editing. Of course, if you own your own camcorder and Final Cut Pro system and you don't need a lot of crew, music, travel, graphics and archival material, you can complete an hour doc for much less, well under \$1,000 per completed minute.

EXHIBIT "U" 2 of 4

Jonathan Caouette claims to have made his acclaimed doc *Tarnation* for under \$300 on his iMovie, even though he later spend over \$100,000 on archival clearances. Even if he paid himself well for his time, it's still an incredibly low budget for a doc that received an international theatrical release. Let's assume, though, that you're not going to donate 3,000 hours of your time to the project, along with use of your edit system, even though too many of us do it.

You should budget for professional documentary rates, (and media funders expect them) knowing that you can and should negotiate the lowest discounted rates you can. For example, an experienced Director of Photography/ Camera person might normally get \$750 for 10 hours on commercial projects but asks \$500 for 10 on documentaries, and might be willing to work for a flat \$3,000 for ten days of shooting (if he or she likes you and your project), and might throw in a digital camcorder and some lights, flags and silks. You should shop around and try to negotiate multiple-day rates on camera, lighting, grip and sound gear and on all services.

Before drafting your first budget, it's very helpful to consult a pre-production checklist with every possible budget line item. You can find a good line item checklist in Simon and Wiese's book, *Film and Video Budgets* in the Film Arts Foundation library.

There are several acceptable formats for documentary budgets. ITVS has a good template that you can download from www.itvs.org. It separates "Staff" (Producer, Director, Writer, Associate Producer, but not Narrator) from "Crew" salaries. The other categories are: Pre-production/Research; Production, including Materials, Crew, Equipment, Location Expenses and Services; Post-Production, including Staff, Facilities and Services, Acquisitions/Rights/Talent (narrator), Masters and Dubs, and Administrative/Overhead; and Distribution (very important to include, perhaps 30-35% of your production budget).

Some higher end producers, including Wiese, recommend using "Above the Line" (Exec. Producer, Producer, Director, Writer, Narrator, Consultants) and "Below the Line" (everything else) format. I know very few who use this for doc budgets. I often use the ITVS model but, if there are no union benefits to consider, I include all personnel under "Personnel." Crew, gear and post rates will be different in Denver, Austin, New York and Peoria. Again, do your research on every line item, and for all rates for crew, gear, and services. Discuss length of day with crew, and have them sign deal memos that specify rate, overtime, and credits. Here are some ballpart rates (with a range from novice to Oscar-winner) for skilled and experienced Bay Area crew, along with gear and services.

Executive Producer: \$400-500 per day, usually for just a few days, if needed at all.

Producer: \$150-400/day, \$600-2,000/wk depending on experience.

Director: about the same rates as producer. DGA rates could apply for a guild director. If you're Producer/ Director, budget for paying yourself \$600-1,500/ week, depending on your experience.

Writer: \$40-50/hr., \$300-400/day.

Associate Producer: \$150-200/day, \$750-1,000/ wk.

Consultants: \$200-500/day depending on their expertise. \$75/hr. a reasonable average.

Director of Photography/ camera person: \$350-500/10 hr. day, without camera.

Sound recordist: \$350-400/ 10 hr. day without gear. Audio gear rental (mixer, mics, cables, stands) will be around \$75/day depending on number of wireless mics (\$75/day each). Boom person: same or \$50 less than recordist

EXHIBIT "U" 3 of 4

Production Manager: \$350-450/ day.

Location Manager: \$350-450/ 10 hr. day plus expenses, mileage.

Gaffer/Key Grip: \$350-450/ 10 hr. day.

Utility person: \$200-250/ 10 hr. day

Production assistant/ craft service: \$100-175/ day.

Assistant editor: \$18-22/hr.

Editor: \$350-450/8 hr. day; 1,800- 2,200 wk.

Narrator: \$350-400 for 2 hr. session. Well-known actors may ask \$1,000 or more, but often they work pro-bono for projects they support (with permission of their union, usually AFTRA).

Small (1 ton) grip truck w/ doc grip and lighting package: \$200-250. Doc grip and lighting package without truck: \$75-100. 3-Tota or Omni kit: \$40

DVCAM or Mini-DV camcorder package w/ tripod: \$150-250.

Betacam package w/ tripod: \$400-600/ day.

Videotape stock (DVCAM or Mini-DV): Estimate your shooting ratio first. 30 to 1 is a low average for non-verite docs. Surfing for Life was 50 to 1. Stock: \$6-\$15 per hour. Window dubbing: \$25-27/ hr. You might shoot 2-3 hours a day to get 5-6 useable minutes of footage.

Final Cut Pro, Media 100 and Avid editing system rental: Allow \$1,000-1,600/ wk. for longer than an 8-week rental, knowing you can buy your own for the cost of a month rental, but never budget for equipment purchase! If you purchase, you rent it to the project at going rates, and you do not report a purchase as an expense to a funder.

For union personnel (IATSE, SAG, AFTRA), you should budget for pension and health (P&H) benefits at 18%. Most docs don't deal with union benefits, but you will often want to include them for budgets submitted to CPB, NEA, NEH and union-affiliated funders. If in doubt, contact the union for rates. Usually, its wise to budget 10% overtime for union personnel or any crew on a 10 hour day..

Other line items to remember:

Any special gear such as water housings, dollies (wheel chairs), jibs, Tyler mounts.

Travel, lodging, auto rental, crew meals, overtime, excess baggage (contact the airlines P.R. dept. a month before your flight to request an excess baggage waiver—\$50 per bag adds up). Travel days for crew are usually paid at half the day rate.

Music. A good, experienced composer might receive \$6,000 to \$8,000 for scoring an hour doc. Using musicians rather than synthesizers adds to the cost. Copyrighted music is very expensive: licensing Surfing Safari cost me \$3,500. Pre-recorded library music ("needle drops"—through audio post houses) are surprising good and inexpensive (\$200-300 per cue depending on rights, plus research and dubbing fees).

Archival footage: If not public domain (eg. National Archive), average \$20-45/sec. or \$1,200-2,500/ min. and higher, depending on rights. Archival researcher: \$300-350/day. Music and archival clearance person. \$200-250/day.

EXHIBIT "U" 4 of 4

Sound sweetening, mix: \$150-175/hr., average about \$1,500-3,000 for hour docs.

On-line editing/ color correction. \$200-275/hr. With the blurring of off-line and on-line, budget conscious docmakers now use high end facilities only for severe color correction, or to master to Digital Betacam, not for on-lining every shot. Now, it's usually 4-5 hours instead of 35 at a facility like Video Arts.

Graphics: budget perhaps \$1,500-2,000 per minute for fairly basic graphics, animated logos and maps, etc.

Office/Admin/Overhead—office, telephone, xerox, shipping (avoid overnight if possible. Fed Ex bills can mount and hurt you badly) Budget about 15% of total.

Insurance, including Errors and Omissions coverage. Budget \$4,000 for a producers annual package that will include liability.

Accounting. Add 5-10% for many project.s

Legal. If you're doing contracts or other non-standard legal documents, or trying for "Fair Use." Richard Lee, the FAF attorney, has discounted rates for members. Perhaps \$450-\$1,500.

Fiscal sponsor fees: usually 7.5% added to the final budget total.

In-kind. Discounts or donations of anything from gear to crew to photocopying count as "In-kind contributions," and can be listed in a separate column. They are usually treated as funds raised.

Contingency: Most funders do not understand the concept, so build in about 10% throughout the budget, rather than a separate line item.

Build in an Income section divided into "Actual to-Date" and "Projected." The total income should equal your budget total with Distribution. Your categories might be Foundations, Corporations, Individual Donors, Special Fundraising Events. You might include your own funds spent under "Miscellaneous Individual Donations."

To summarize, the keys to a realistic documentary budget are: a detailed treatment to closely estimate number of shooting days and locations; a checklist to help you include every relevant line item; and research to identify appropriate rates for local crew, gear and services. Then, build in contingency and negotiate everything. Also, consulting with experienced docmakers can help make your budget more realistic, and your proposal more fundable.

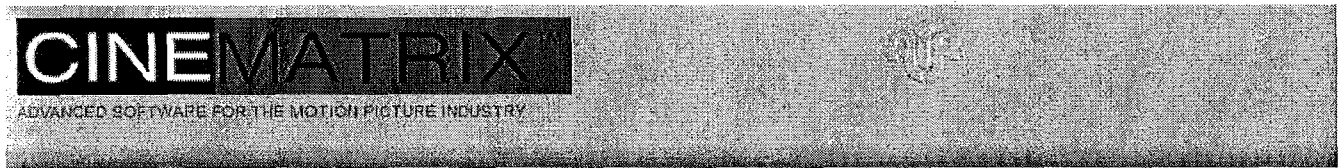
David L. Brown has been producing and directing documentaries since 1971. His recent work included Seniors for Peace and Surfing for Life. He teaches Documentary Filmmaking at CCSF and UC Berkeley Extension, and History of Documentary at Film Arts. His website is <http://www.dlbfilms.com/>

EXHIBIT "V"



Gerren Ard & James Arnett at Harkins Theaters
where their feature film "Blocked" opened 8 June 2012.

EXHIBIT "W" 1 of 5



New Product News

CineMatrix™ Industrial 5.0

Platform: Microsoft Windows XP™

Development Phase: ALPHA 7 of 7 Completed

Product Status: Beta 2 of 2 - Feature Film Implementation

Implementation Date : 26 June 2006

As you read through this, the momentum of our work continues with great anticipation of reaching our new product release because the advances we have made in our Development Lab are truly remarkable. This last Beta is being put through the wringer on a full scale test on our latest feature film, Mary Shelley's *"THE LAST MAN"* in production now.

Recently, CineMatrix™ Industrial 5.0 and CineMatrix™ Standard 5.0 have been incorporated into a single product with a toggling menu as a single, on-the-fly, mode switching application that will be marketed as CineMatrix™ Industrial 5.0.



Everything you know about filmmaking software is about to change.

EXHIBIT "W" 2 of 5

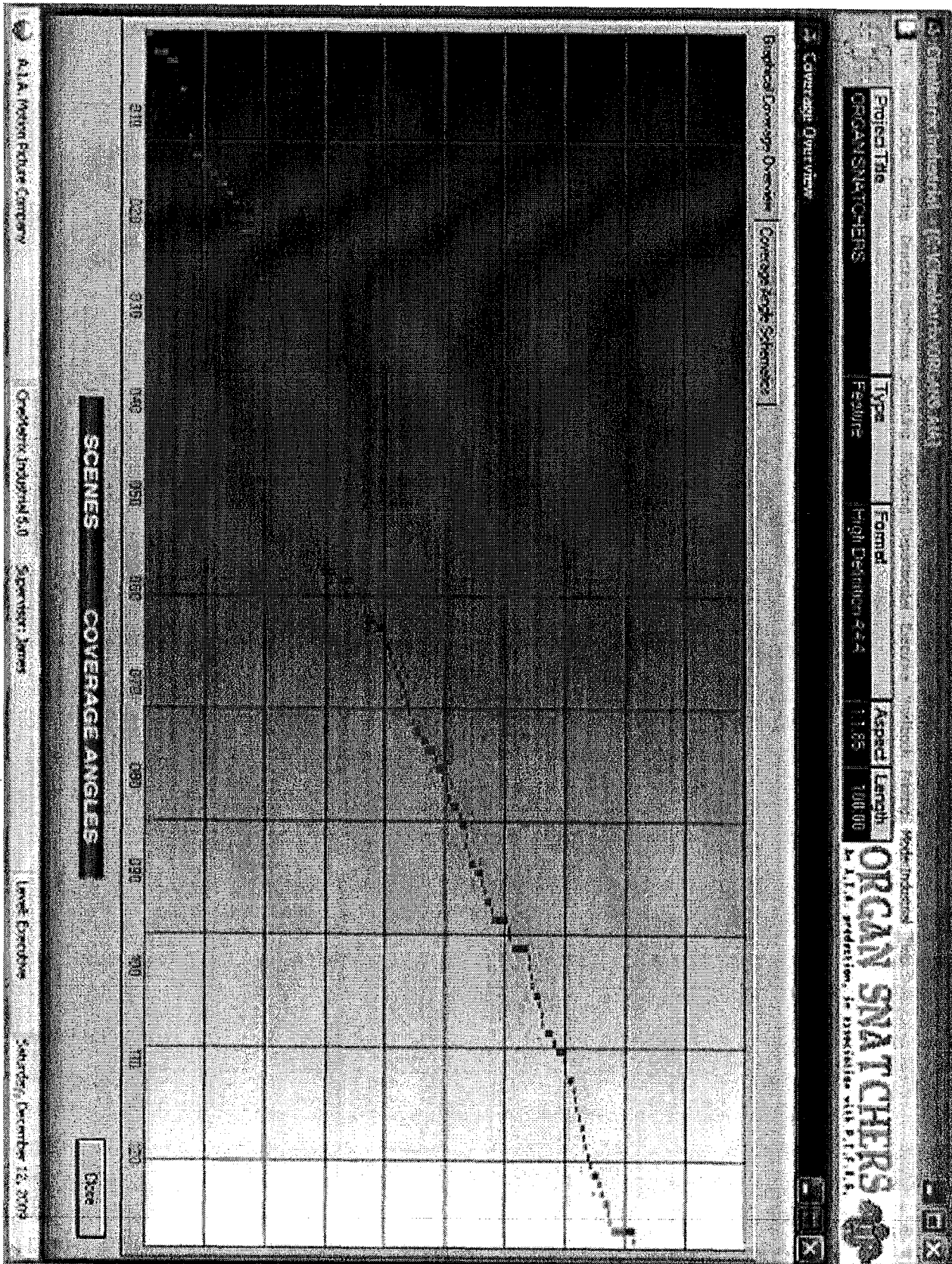


EXHIBIT "X"

Overcoming Life's Trauma.

Type of Work: Motion Picture

Registration Number / Date: PAn003684884 / 2012-02-15

Application Title: Overcoming Life's Trauma.

Title: Overcoming Life's Trauma.

Description: Videodisc (DVD)

Copyright Claimant: Ben S Howard, 1967- . Address: PO Box 223, Huntsville, UT, 84317, United States.

Date of Creation: 2011

Authorship on Application: Ben S Howard, 1967- , employer for hire; Domicile: United States; Citizenship: United States.

Authorship: entire motion picture.

Alternative Title on Application: Forgive and Be Free

Healing the Soul

Rights and Permissions: Ben S Howard, Lifeline Media, LLC, PO Box 223, Huntsville, UT, 84317, United States,
(817) 313-5944

Copyright Note: C.O. correspondence.

Names: Howard, Ben S. 1967-



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Form PA
For a Work of Performing Arts
UNITED STATES COPYRIGHT OFFICE
REGISTRATION NUMBER

PA _____ DAY _____
EFFECTIVE DATE OF REGISTRATION

NAME _____ DATE _____

DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE. IF YOU NEED MORE SPACE, USE A SEPARATE CONTINUATION SHEET.

1 TITLE OF THIS WORK *
OVERCOMING LIFE'S TRAUMA

PREVIOUS OR ALTERNATIVE TITLES *
HOW TO OVERCOME LIFE'S TRAUMA

NATURE OF THIS WORK * (See instructions)
MOTION PICTURE (SELF-HELP)

2 NAME OF A *
ARNETT

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

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FOR REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS

KEEP THIS RECEIPT FOR YOUR RECORDS

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NAME OF A *
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UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

POSTAL MONEY ORDER

Post Mark Day Post Office A.S. Dollar and Cents
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Amount SIXTY FIVE DOLLARS & 00c *****

NATURE OF *
20857673597

NAME OF A *
2013-09-09 857411 \$65.00

Amount SIXTY FIVE DOLLARS & 00c *****

NATURE OF *
2013-09-09 857411 \$65.00

Amount SIXTY FIVE DOLLARS & 00c *****

3 YEAR IN WHICH WORK WAS MADE *
2013

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JAMES ARNETT, AKA, AKA, MOTION PICTURE COMPANY
9288 N. MONMOUTH CT.
TUCSON, AZ 85742

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Page 1 of 1

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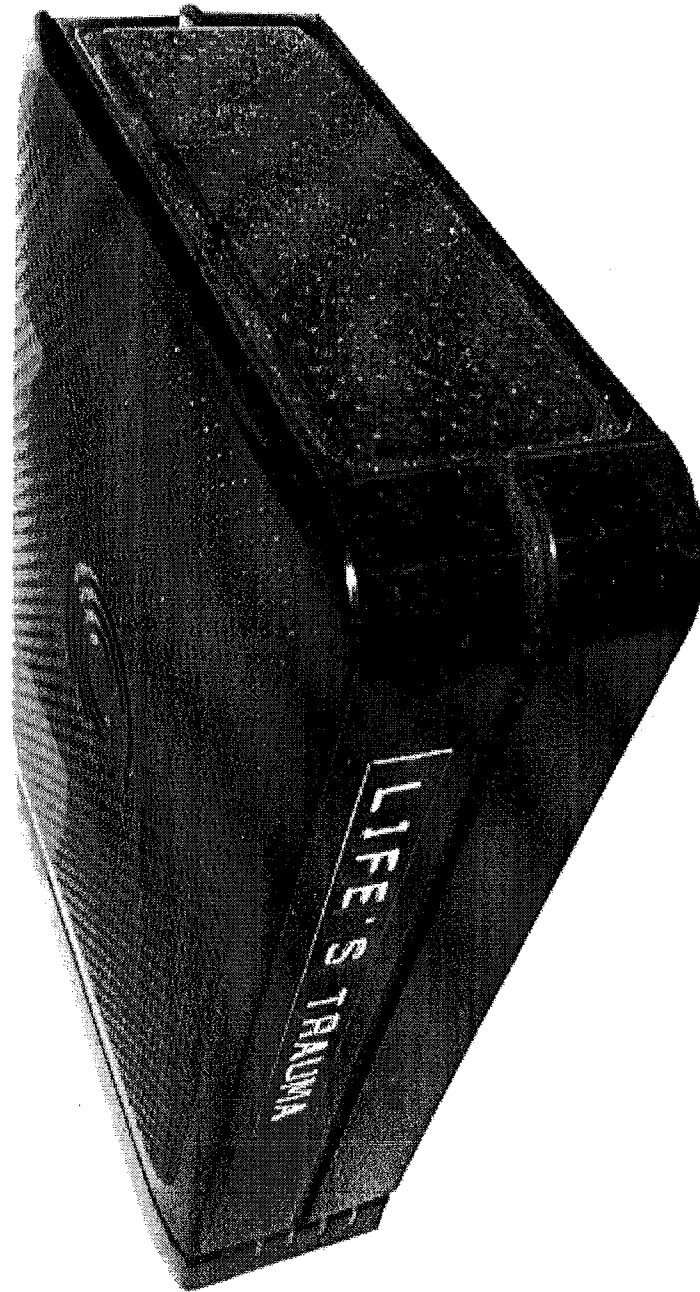


EXHIBIT "A-A"

AFFIDAVIT OF MS. EILEEN T. WEST

My name is Eileen T. West. I am employed as a pre-school teacher in Tucson, Arizona. I was a passenger on James Arnett's motorcycle in June of 2013. Our relationship at that time has recently ended. This is a summary of what I saw.

We were riding down a dirt road in Tucson, when I saw the speedometer appear to break. I told James that I saw it working then drop to zero while we were still moving.

I went motorcycle riding as James' passenger frequently that summer and into the winter, whenever the weather was nice. I never saw the speedometer working during that time, not since it appeared to break.

Around December 2013, James told me that he discovered the cause was a disconnected speedometer cable that he photographed then reconnected. I saw the speedometer working fine after that.

Eileen T. West

Eileen T. West

April 12th, 2014

Arizona

Pima

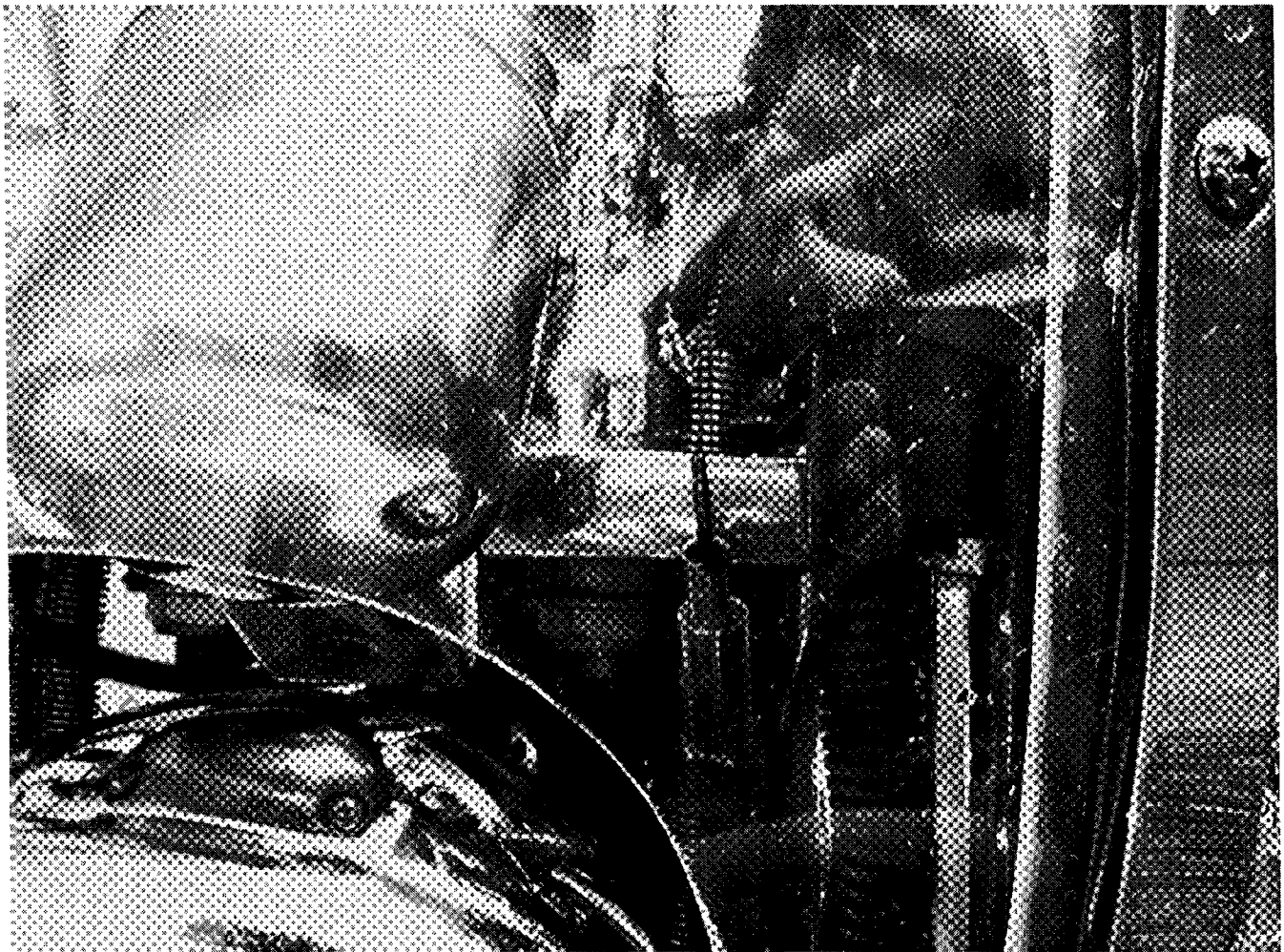
12 April 14
Matthew Mann

Matthew Mann
3-9-2018

Matthew Mann

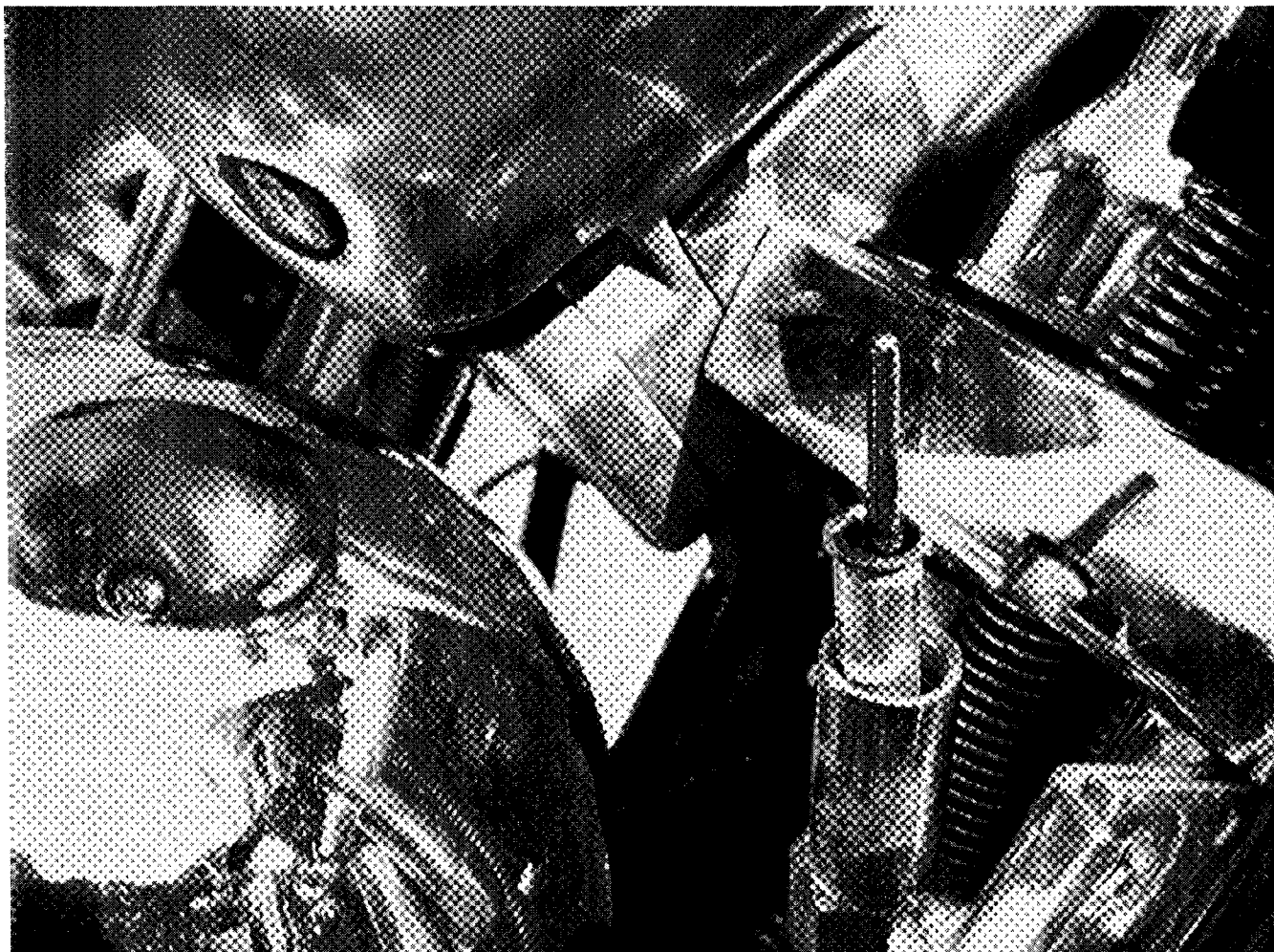


EXHIBIT "A-B"



Speedometer cable end dislodged behind windshield.

EXHIBIT "A-C"



Speedometer cable end after removal of windshield.

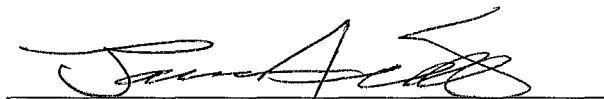
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 15th day of September 2013, I mailed the preceding
REPLY to the Office of the Clerk of the United States Court for the District of Utah at:

U.S. Court for the District of Utah
350 South Main Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

I also hereby certify that I have mailed these identical materials via United States
Postal Service, to the following Attorneys for Defendants Howard, et al.:

TYCKSEN & SHATTUCK, LLC
Bryan J. Stoddard
12401 S. 450 E., Suite E-1
Draper, UT 84020



James Arnett, In Propria Persona (I.F.P.)

9288 N. Monmouth Court

Tucson, Arizona 85742

Telephone: (520)304-0129

Email: jamesarnettaz@gmail.com